JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,506—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A FRAGRANT ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH.
CALVERT'S DENTO-PHENOLENE.
The Editor of *Health* says :—"The most effective preparation for ridding the mouth of the aroma of tobacco, and leaving a pleasant taste."
1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 1-lb. 7s. 6d. bottles (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	19th Oct,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4499	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO & RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Dog. BALDUINO .... 17th Oct. 1895.
S. S. SINGAPORE .... 14th Nov. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sep. 20, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 19th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 17th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, about the 14th October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 15th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 24th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. [illegible]

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRADE MARK.

WHISKIES—

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT
WHISKIES, Cash Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S OLD GLENLIVET
WHISKIES, Cash Rs. 26.

TREACHER'S OLD IRISH
WHISKIES, Cash Rs. 26.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR,
Cash Rs. 35.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PURE LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID.

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CLUB SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SHIKARS SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE CAMP SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE HOUSEHOLD SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE SIMPLEX SODA WATER MACHINE.
THE BERKEFELD FILTER.
ALL MINERAL WATER REQUISITES.

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THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
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By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY—
HEAD OFFICE:
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING, FORT.
VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA, AND
CUMBALLA HILL.

POONA—
TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
BUDHWAR PEIT, CITY.

KEEP AT BAY The human foes in hot climate—the Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone in the Bladder, and Habitual Constipation by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the only best and reliable weapon that can be recommended. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.

MADON, SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

AVOID SUNSTROKE

"BUY A RELIABLE,"
"SUN HAT"

OUR SEASON STOCK has arrived, made by the CELEBRATED MAKERS Hawkes & Co., Ellwood & Sons, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents :—
Messrs. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY,

BEST MAKES ONLY KEPT AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

MERINO SOCKS.

- Rs. 5-0 GENTLEMEN'S TAN MERINO SOCKS, good wearing quality.
- Rs. 9-8 TAN MERINO SOCKS, double heels and toes.
- Rs, 14-8 TAN MERINO SOCKS, treble spliced heels and toes. This quality we can thoroughly recommend as giving every satisfaction.
- Rs. 17-8 TAN MERINO SOCKS, treble spliced heels and toes. Our best make.
- Rs. 10-8 STRIPED TAN MERINO SOCKS, serviceable quality.

CASHMERE SOCKS.

This is a comfortable and good wearing durable sock, having treble heels and toes, and the colour perfectly fast.

QUALITY A.	In Black, navy and maroon	Rs. 15-8 per dozen.
QUALITY B.	In Black and navy	,, 22-8 ,,
QUALITY C.	In Fancy Stripes	,, 2-8 per pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE! Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EQUALLY SUITABLE FOR
THOSE WHO HAVE HAIR AND
THOSE WHO HAVE NOT.
KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR
DOUCHE
Will help you to keep it, or
Assist in its Restoration.

REFRESHING,
STIMULATING,
COOLING,
CLEANSING,
RESTORATIVE,

It should find a place upon the Toilet of every European in India.

FOR EITHER SEX.
TWO SIZES: Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS for LADIES are the most convenient and comfortable. Thoroughly antiseptic. Indispensable for travelling. Rs. 2 per Dozen. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TO MAKE THE WEAK FEEL STRONG,
THE STRONG FEEL STRONGER,
THE OLD FEEL YOUNG,
THE YOUNG FEEL YOUNGER

is the aim of many much-advertised medicines, but results are often more than doubtful:

A GENUINE REMEDY,

which will prove a boon as a Tonic and Pick-me-Up for general use, suitable for every occasion and permanent in its effect is

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. L. LEFTWICH, R.N.R., will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 17th October 1895.

Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th inst., being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to the 30th October, 1895, for the Supply of Five Hundred Tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY WELSH COALS to be delivered at the port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 0th November, 1895.

The Tender should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed [redacted] delivery.

Bhavnagar, 9th October, 1895.

THE HOPE MILLS, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given th[redacted] at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Sh[redacted] for the year ending 30th June, [redacted] TUESDAY, the 15th October, [redacted] of the Company, No. 7, [redacted] whose names stand on [redacted] September, 1895, on pro[redacted]

RANG[redacted]

Bombay, [redacted]

[redacted]ARINE

A[redacted] of rubble stone suit-[redacted]masonry or broken metal, [redacted] Defences Division, Fort.

[redacted] SHELLEY, Lt., R.E.,
[redacted]gineer, Bombay Defences Dn.,
Military Works.

[redacted] FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS AND GUNNIES AND TWINE.

[redacted]NDERS are invited for the Supply of HOOPS GUNNIES and TWINE at any or all the Factories at Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednugger, Bijapur, Bhurtpore, Miraj and Hubli, during the ensuing Cotton Season. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 45B, Apollo Street, Fort, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, 21st Instant, after which hour no Tenders will be received.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The successful Tenderers will be required to Deposit a sum of Rs. 2,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

P. Pro. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & CO.,
SHANTARAM WISHWANATH,

Bombay, 12th October, 1895.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held THIS DAY, the Twenty-third Dividend at Rs. (35) Thirty-five per Share (Free of Income Tax) for the six months ended 30th June last, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 14th October, 1895, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P. M at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુલજી સન્સની કુંપની,
i. e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 12th October, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that MERWANJI MUNCHERJI CAMA and HORMASJI MUNCHERJI CAMA of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lien or otherwise may make the same known to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3486 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of the land which is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 188 and 195, New Nos. 1576 and 1582, Old Survey Nos. 29 and 32, New Survey No. 1 7175 assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3268 (1) Street No. 144 and bounded as follows :—On the East by the property of the said Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama, and partly by the property of Sorabji Jamasji Dhan Daduna, on the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on the North by the property of the said Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormasji Muncherji Cama, and on the South partly by Mount Pleasant Road and partly by the property of the said Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormasjee Muncherjee Cama, and which said premises have been in the possession of the Vendors and their tenants.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 12th October, 1895.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas...	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts. ; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "WISTOW HALL,"

ARRIVED ON 13TH OCTOBER 1895.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declin[redacted] to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse[redacted] Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consi[redacted] Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed [redacted] in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expe[redacted] Captain CLARK will attend every mornin[redacted] Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certi[redacted] and sent in within a month of Steamer's [redacted] will not be paid

EDWARD [redacted]

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, [redacted]

POLI[redacted]

AS the D[redacted] apprehend[redacted] any person le[redacted] Public stre[redacted] into custo[redacted] The Police[redacted]

[redacted]ELL,
[redacted]er of Police.
[redacted] October, 1895.

[redacted] COMPANY, LD.

[redacted]n that the TENTH [redacted]L MEETING of the Share-[redacted]pany, will be held at the Com-[redacted]ffice, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on [redacted]stant, at 3 P.M. for the transaction of [redacted]:—

[redacted] adopt the Directors' Report and Audited [redacted]d Statement of Profit and Loss Account for [redacted] 30th June, 1895.

[redacted] clare a Dividend.

[redacted] elect Directors in place of those who retire by [redacted] but who are eligible for re-election.

[redacted]V. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

V. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 12th, to Wednesday, the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RANCHORDAS NAROTUMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,
The Presidency Mills Co., Ld.

Bombay, 5th October, 1895.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Adjutant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club :—

25 Arab and Persian horses. The horses are young and fast, and are mostly hacks and trappers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as teapoys, round tables, almyras, wardrobes, jardiniers, drawing-room suits, cabinet, etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 14, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following ;—

- 1 gold open-faced English watch with chain.
- 1 gold hunting watch by John Jones.
- 1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Ernest Kaps.
- 1 English-made gentleman's saddle.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of a collection of old china, blue, round, and square, large size jars with covers, flower vases, table ornaments, and Bombay Pottery Works vases, suitable for presents.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room and pier tables, conversation couches, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, wardrobe, almyra, bedstead, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Cadur Abdul Hussain (Moorga)—

8½ cwt. Hubbuck's zinc paint in 7 lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Curimbhoy Jeewajee—

17 bars Swedish iron.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Anundi, woman, consisting of gold kuddas, ear-rings, wearing apparel, copper and brass vessels, pictures, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. DANIEL KIRK, consisting of tin despatch boxes, Masonic apron, copper and silver coins, &c.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co. and on account of the concerned—

- 3 cases embossed velvet.
- 1 case cotton striped flannel.

AT 2 P.M.

- 1 handsome light victoria.
- 1 strong double-seated brougham.
- 1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
- 1 Japanese jinricksha.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHIM AGAR NEAR DHUN MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Dolla Cutchra and Co. and on account and at the risk of Lalkhan Faezkhan and Abdulla Khan Faezkhan, the heirs and representatives of the late Pathan Faezkhan Nathekhan the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of March, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 24th day of November, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 1557 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16891 and new Survey No. 1-1820 in the name of the said Faezkhan Nathekhan, together with the messuage or dwellinghouse or range of buildings standing thereon, situate without the Fort in Mahim Agar in the Island and sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 893, 897 and 897, A, ward G, No. 3429 and 3433 (2) and bounded on the East by the ground of Minguel DeSa, on the West by the public passage, on the North by the ground of Salvador DeMonte, and on the South partly by the ground of Moolchund Ruttonjee and partly by the ground of Jeewanjee Manockjee

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bandora, next to the Convent School, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., photographic apparatus, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of F. H. ORFORD SHERMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 14, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 510 BAGS HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bapty East India Roller Flour Mills premises, Grant Road, by order of the proprietors of the Bapty East India Roller Flour Mills, and on account and at the risk of Esmail Oomer as nominee of Abdool Karim Hajee Fateh Mahomed, 510 bags of household flour in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 14, 1895.

NOTICES.

RE THE ESTATE OF ROBERT HILL WILSON, DECEASED.

NO[redacted] is hereby given that all persons [redacted]against the Estate of ROBERT HILL WIL-[redacted]h, in the Presidency of Bombay, who died [redacted]h day of June, 189 , and Letters of Admin-[redacted] annexed of whose Estate were grant-[redacted]ctober, 1895, to Robert Thomas Wilson, [redacted] Attorney of Mrs. RUTH REBECCA [redacted]trix named in the said Will are [redacted]in their claims to the said Robert [redacted] of Bombay, Bombay, within one [redacted] date hereof, at the expiration of [redacted]Administrator will hand over the assets [redacted]ded thereto, having regard only to the [redacted] shall then have notice. [redacted]ebted to the Estate of the deceased or having [redacted]ging to him, are required to pay their debts and [redacted]uch property to the said Administrator.—Dated [redacted]day of October, 1895.

BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1895, for the supply of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's System commencing 1st January 1896, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the Approximate Quantities required for Delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the Rate quoted, and sign an Agreement for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One Thousand) must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further Security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a Deduction of 10 per cent., will be made from each payment, until the total Deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or, at the Agent's option, a further Deposit will have to be made so as to make the total Deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel, or Ajmere.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 18th Sept., 1895.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FLOOR CLOTH.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	=	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000	=	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS —The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.

A GOOD WELL-FITTING SHIRT.
FINE LONGCLOTH, LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTS.
Rs. 54 per Doz. CASH.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under :—

12 Months	3½ per cent.
6 Months	2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On which interest is allowed as under, viz :—
If fixed for six months, 4 per cent. p. a.
If fixed for twelve months, 4½ per cent. p. a.
If fixed for two or three years, 4½ per cent. p. a.

Deposits are also received for shorter periods, the rates for which can be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL	Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4 Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ⅛ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ⅛ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST...	„ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

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Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports commence, 4 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Departure of Commander of the Bombay Forces for Poona, evening.

Fall off a Window.—Cassum Ahmed, a Mahomedan lad, aged about five years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house at Tandal Street, was, on Friday afternoon, looking out of a window, when he accidentally overbalanced himself and fell into the street, a distance of about twenty-four feet, sustaining serious internal injuries, which necessitated his removal to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital.

Sudden Death.—Shurfoodeen Valli Shah, naik of the armed police, residing at the Head Police Office, Byculla, was, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, attending the evening parade as usual in the compound of the office, when he suddenly fell down in a fainting fit and died almost immediately. Deceased, who was about thirty-five years of age, had been for some time past complaining of pain in the chest. The naik had been in the Bombay Police service for the last ten years, and joined the armed force upon its formation last year.

Found Drowned.—About eight o'clock, on Saturday morning, the dead body of a Portuguese vagrant, apparently aged about forty years, was found floating on the surface of the water in the Nakhoda Tank, near the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the Esplanade. The police had the body removed, and a *buttakee* was beaten throughout the town. No one came forward to identify the corpse, which was then conveyed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest in the afternoon. An open verdict was returned.

The Charge of Curious Cheating.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, William Davis stepped into the witness-box, and stated that since he had withdrawn the charge of cheating against Simkins, of Penn Lacoom and Co., in respect of Rs. 2,000, he had found the state of affairs unsatisfactory, and wanted to know whether or not Simkins could be made to keep out his (applicant's) name from the list of creditors in case the former filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court. The magistrate said he could not give any information on the point, as he could not interfere in civil matters.

A Well-connected Drunkard.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Gulabdas Motabhai, a Brahmin, was charged, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public street. Mr. Devrukhur, pleader, who appeared for the defence, suggested that the charge was a vexatious one. The sepoy demanded a *bidi*, and the accused did not give it, and being a Brahmin he would not drink liquor. The evidence of the police sepoy was corroborated, and his Worship, in convicting the accused, remarked that it was not an extenuating circumstance that accused's father was a patel and his brother a magistrate. He was fined Rs. 3.

Mr. Hemming's Alleged Contempt of Court.—In connection with the notice requiring Mr. Hemming, solicitor, to show cause at the High Court, this morning, why he should not be committed to jail for an alleged contempt of court during the trial of the Fonseca murder case, we learn that Mr. Hemming, in accordance with an order of Mr. Justice Starling, filed an affidavit in the office of the Clerk of the Crown on Saturday, in answer to the allegations made against him. He denies those allegations, and avers that, when the prisoner Fonseca was brought into court, Dr. Godinho laughed at seeing him, whereupon Mr. Hemming told him that his conduct was shameful.

Scalded to Death.—An enquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Ramchund Choodamun, aged three years, the son of a milkman, residing at Frere Road. About 11 o'clock, on the forenoon of the previous day, the deceased's mother boiled some milk in a chatty, and then having placed the chatty with the milk in it on the floor, went into the front room to lie down, leaving the deceased and his elder brother playing in the room. Shortly afterwards the mother, on hearing the deceased screaming, ran into the room, when she found deceased lying in the chatty with his legs hanging out. The mother immediately picked him up, and saw that he was extensively scalded all over his legs, back, and abdomen. Some household remedies were applied, but the child never rallied, and died on the following morning. The body was taken to the Worlee cemetery for burial, but the cemetery clerk, on learning the circumstances of the death, informed the police, and under their orders the corpse was conveyed to the morgue for an enquiry to be held. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT RIPON ROAD.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances under which Nundoo, a Mahomedan woman, was alleged to have been murdered by her husband, Morraddin Roshun, on the night of the 19th ultimo, in the room of a chawl at Ripon Road. The inquiry was watched by Acting Superintendent Briscoe and Inspector Ellis on behalf of the police. The accused Moraddin, who has been arrested on the charge, was brought before the coroner, and the inquiry was conducted in his presence. The following further evidence was recorded:—

Khan hoy Kikabhoy, a repairer of old umbrellas, said that he resided at Ripon Road in the same chawl in which the deceased lived, and that he occupied a room on the second storey. He knew the accused Morraddin Roshun from the time he came to live in the chawl about twenty-five days previous to the deceased's death. About 9 p. m., on the 18th of last month, witness was standing on the verandah of the chawl downstairs, when Morraddin came from his room on the ground floor, and salaamed him. The accused told witness that he had nothing to eat since that morning, and that he had no money to buy any food. Witness asked him if he would eat, if witness purchased some food for him. Witness then left him and went to a cook-shop on Ripon Road, and having bought three pice worth of bread and three pice worth of curry, went to Morraddin's room and called him out and gave him the bread and curry on these two plates (produced). Witness saw the deceased in the room, seated on the floor. The accused said that he would return the plates after he had finished eating the food, and witness then left. That was the last time the witness saw the deceased alive. About half-past 6 o'clock on the following morning, witness went to the room for the plates, when he found the door padlocked from outside. He then went to his room, and worked there until about 2 p.m., when he went to the bazaar. He returned home in the evening, about 7 o'clock, when he found a number of persons collected on the verandah on the ground floor, and he heard someone say that accused Morraddin had runaway without paying the rent of his room. Mahomed Yusub, the contractor of the chawl, and his brother and others proceeded to the police chowkey at Jacob's Circle, and witness followed them there. Mahomed Yusub reported the matter to Inspector Ellis, who directed a police sepoy to go with the rent-collector to the chawl, and they all went to the chawl, and there, with the aid of a lamp, the sepoy looked through the crevice of the door into Morraddin's room, and he said there was something covered with a white sheet lying in the bath-place. Witness himself did not see it. The sepoy left and brought back Inspector Ellis, who, on arrival, looked through the crevice of the door into the room. The Inspector then collected a "punch," and in their presence he broke the padlock, and having opened the door, he, in company with the members of the "punch," the police sepoy and the witness, entered the room. Mr. Ellis picked up the white cloth, and witness saw the body of the deceased lying in the bath-place with her throat cut. The body was lying on its left side. There was a mat on the floor outside the bath-place, and it was covered with blood. The body was dressed in a white "saree" and a red "choli." There were some brass ear-rings lying near the mat. The accused Morraddin was not in the room when the door of the room was forced open by Inspector Ellis. There was no one else in the room besides the deceased. There was one window to the room with iron bars and shutters inside. The shutters were closed and fastened with a hook on the inside. It was impossible for anyone, even a child, to get out from between the iron-bars of the window. There was another door opposite the one Mr. Ellis opened. That door led into another room, and it was closed on Morraddin's side by a wooden bar. Witness did not see the accused Morraddin again after he gave him the bread and curry until he saw him after he had been arrested by the police. Witness never heard Morraddin and deceased quarrelling. Witness found the two plates in the room when Mr. Ellis opened the door. Witness informed the police about having given food to accused Morraddin when they sent for him (witness) in the accused's presence.

Inspector Ellis corroborated the evidence given by the previous witness, and stated the facts relating to the accused's arrest, and the discovery of the knife from under the fire-place.

The inquiry was then again adjourned to the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the morgue.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The fifth annual social gathering of the Bombay Dramatic Club was held in the rooms of the Ripon Club, Apollo Bunder, on Friday evening. A formal meeting of the members was held, at 6 p.m., when Mr. J. E. Davar, the honorary secretary, read the following report:—Your committee beg to lay before the members their brief report, along with the audited statement of accounts, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. The accounts show a balance of Rs. 1,392-1-2, against Rs. 1,054-4-9 of the last year. The receipts during the year by way of subscriptions amounted to Rs. 590, whilst the total expenditure came to Rs. 252-3-7. The number of members on the roll this year is 55 against 53 of the previous year. During the year under report as in previous years social gatherings of the members were held at which recitations, readings, and musical performances (vocal and instrumental) were given. At one of the gatherings the members were assisted by the Carey family in the performance of a comic drama, "Delicate Ground," which was pronounced successful by all those who witnessed it. Your committee regret that those social gatherings, the object of which is both to promote good fellowship as well as to encourage a taste among the members for music, literature, and drama, have not been so well attended as expected. They trust, however, that members in future will heartily cooperate to make the gatherings as successful in their own interest as well as in the interest of the club generally. The hearty thanks of the club are due to those members of the Amateur Dramatic Club who have by their zeal, energy, and assiduity rendered these social gatherings both possible and popular. The committee in the last report informed you of their having entered into negotiations with the Carey family for a public performance during the cold season. They regret now to have to state that, owing to the Carey family leaving Bombay on a professional tour, the arrangement had to be abandoned. The accounts of your club have been duly audited by Messrs. A. F. Solon and E. N. Davar, to whom the best thanks of the club are due. You are now requested to appoint the managing committee for 1895-96.

The report and accounts having been adopted, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That this meeting desires to record its entire satisfaction with the management of the affairs of the club by the managing committee during the past year, and begs to tender its best thanks to the managing committee, and specially to the indefatigable and talented president, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, for the great zeal and ability he has displayed in directing the affairs of the club. This meeting is of opinion that the club owes its success to his fostering care and unflagging energy in promoting its interests." A similar complimentary vote was tendered to the indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. Jehangir E. Davar, and the honorary treasurer, Mr. J. C. Cama, for the very great interest taken by them in the working of the club; and thanks were also accorded to Messrs. Solon and E. N. Davar, the auditors. Mr. Dadabhoy E. Patel was requested to scrutinize the voting lists received from the members for the formation of the new committee.

At half-past seven o'clock the members attended their annual dinner, which was followed by a social gathering, the programme containing various interesting items. A very large number of members and their friends, including several Parsi ladies, were present. Messrs. N. S. Jamsetji and Dady M. Jeejeebhoy opened with a violin and piano duet (selections from "Il Trovator") in such a refreshing way as would do credit even to professionals. Mr. E. N. Davar's song (Stormfiend) was deservedly applauded. After a little more practice he promises to be a first-class singer. The most striking feature of the whole entertainment was an item which stood on the name of a lady. And we congratulate Miss Davar upon taking the lead in this direction, as the first Parsee lady making the concert more enjoyable. Sydney Smith's "Fairy Queen Galop de Concert" was played by Miss Davar with grace and skill. It is to be hoped that other Parsee ladies will take a leaf from Miss Davar's book, and that at the Amateur Dramatic Club's next social gathering the audience will have the pleasure of hearing Parsi ladies not only playing on the piano, but manipulating the violin, and entertaining the audience to vocal music also. Mr. C. M. Cursetji's recitation of scenes from "Measure for Measure," though too long, was very effective. Mr. D. E. Patel and Dr. Tata are well known amateur entertainers, and their recitation and song respectively were unusually successful. The recitation, "Clarence's Dream" (Shakespeare's Richard III.), by Mr. E. J. Davar, a local collegestudent, was worthy of notice. The young gentleman promises to be a successful amateur actor. Mr. Motabhai rather failed in the most difficult *role* of a comic songster. Mr. Amroise's piano solo, "Caprice Espagnol," was cleverly played, and he rendered good service in accompanying the vocal music of Mr. Edalji N. Davar. The gathering broke up at 11 p.m. after taking light refreshments.

THE DECCAN TRANSLATION SOCIETY.

The following circular has been distributed by the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society:—

Poona, 10th October, 1895.

"Dear Sir,—We beg to recommend to your kind notice the claims of the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, a copy of whose rules and a list of its members are sent herewith for your information.

The Society in the first instance was started by philanthropic English officers assisted by native gentlemen, as far back as 1850. Mr. Willoughby, a member of Council, gave a large donation to this Society and to the Gujarat Vernacular Translation Society of Rs. 4,000 each. Mr. W. Frere, Sir Bartle Frere, Col. French, and other English gentlemen took interest in the work of the Society and some books were published under its patronage. After their departure the work was not kept up and the Society was in a dormant state, till the late Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Justice Ranade and others revived it in 1884 with the support of the Hon'ble Mr. Peile. It was found advisable last year to reorganize the Society on a better footing, and transfer the head office to Poona. As the result of this reorganization the Society has secured 38 life-members (who have paid Rs. 50 or more once for all), and 129 subscribers paying an annual subscription of Rs. 5 each. The Director of Public Instruction has also been kind enough to assign to the Society the Dakshina Grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum, for five years in consideration of its undertaking to revise the Marathi books, and Translations sent to the Department for patronage.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society on the model of which the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society has now been organized, has a very large fund which it owed chiefly to the deep interest taken in the work by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Richey. Many native Chiefs in those parts have also contributed very handsomely to the Society.

You will thus see that the work undertaken by us cannot flourish without the help of English and native gentlemen interested in the growth of Marathi literature. We feel sure that if properly appealed to, the present race of English officers will be ready to lend the same helping hand which their predecessors did in former times.

We accordingly venture to appeal to you for help, and request that you will kindly consent to be a life-member by paying a sum of Rs. 50 or more to the funds of the Society.

The names of the president, Dr. R. G. Bhandarker, the vice-presidents, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, Rao Bahadur S. B. Jathar, and Rao Bahadur N. B. Dandekar, both pensioned Directors of Public Instruction, Berars, the secretaries and the managing committee generally, will be a guarantee that any help you might give to the Society would be properly utilized in the furtherance of a work in which you cannot but feel the warmest interest. Any further information that you may desire will be supplied by Rao Bahadur V. B. Soboni, one of the secretaries of the Society, to whom all communications should be addressed. The circular is signed by the president, vice-presidents, and directors.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 9th October, 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 5th October 1895	9,647,800
Balance to be remitted from 6th October 1895 to 31st March, 1896	7,35,200

Ladies' clubs in China are more approved of by women than men if one may judge from an edict lately issued by the Prefect of Kwang Chau-fu:—"Women's clubs," it runs, "are hereby prohibited. It is a well-known fact that in the districts herein named a great part of the female population has a horror of matrimony. In consequence whereof our young persons who are married do remain away from their husbands a whole year at a time, passing their existence with parents, female friends, or in clubs. Should the man demand his wife back by force, she kills herself and this causes grumbling against him from the parents and friends of the deceased. So that a man must often live without his wife. I therefore order that these clubs be closed, and that the married woman go back to her husband within the space of one month. Contumacious wives will be taken back to their husbands by the policeman." The revolt of the daughters, the revolt of the curates, the revolt of the wives—we shall surely next (a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks) have the revolt of the grandmothers.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was recently held at the registered offices at No. 45B, Apollo Street, Fort. In the absence of Mr. H. Gill, the chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Byramjee Framjee took the chair. The meeting recorded with sorrow the untimely death of their colleague, Mr. Suleman Moladina. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report and statement of account made up to 30th June, 1895, which were printed and previously circulated amongst the shareholders, were taken as read and passed. The report was as follows:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the usual annual report and the audited accounts of the company and statement of profit and loss account made up for the year ending 30th June 1895. The result of the year's pressing as compared with that of the last year stands as follows:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
Amraoti	6,645 Bales.	9,365 Bales.
Akola	6,636 „	6,527 „
Ahmednagar	5,299 „	5,878 „
Bijapore	8,541 „	11,816 „
	25,161 Bales.	33,526 Bales.

The amount at credit of profit and loss account including the balance of Rs. 247-5 brought forward from last year's account is Rs. 21,420-4-11. Out of this amount your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 40 per share (at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum) free of income tax amounting to Rs. 18,000 be paid to the shareholders of the company; that Rs. 3,000 be carried to the credit of the depreciation fund account, and that the balance of Rs. 420-4-11 be carried forward to next year's account.

The directors beg to report that they have recovered the balance-money of the sale of Wadhwan Property from Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Ginwalla. They regret to mention that this was done after instituting legal proceedings against him in the court at Camp Wadhwan. The Wadhwan property was credited with the nett amount thus recovered and the balance to the debit of Wadhwan property account transferred to the depreciation fund account. The directors very much regret to state that Mr. Suleman Moladina one of their colleagues died on the 15th instant. Mr. Byramjee Framjee has been appointed in his place, and the directors request the shareholders to confirm the appointment. Mr. Jaitabai Calliaujee, another of their colleagues, resigned his place on the board. Mr. H. Gill retires from the board under clause 110 of the articles of association but is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

A dividend of Rs. 40 per share equal to 8 per cent. per annum free of income-tax was declared. Mr. H. Gill who retired by rotation was re-elected a director. Mr. Moroba Narayen was appointed sole auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200.

WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—In laying before you our fifteenth annual report of the working of the company's mill for the year ending 30th June 1895, it will be seen from reference to the accompanying balance-sheet and profit and loss statement, that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,18,832-2-3 for the period under review, including the last year's balance of Rs. 344-8-4, from which your directors have paid an interim dividend of Rs. 30 per share in April last, which absorbed Rs. 36,000; they now propose to pay for the second half-year ending 30th June last, a further dividend of Rs. 35 per share, which will absorb Rs. 42,000; to set aside to depreciation of machinery account Rs. 30,000; to the credit of sundry spare machinery account Rs. 10,000; and the balance to next year's account Rs. 832-2-3; total rupees 1,18,832-2-3. Your company's property, including buildings, machinery, shafting, gearing and goods under process is insured for Rs. 13,82,000, and cotton, yarn, piece-goods, stores &c, for Rs. 5,95,000. Messrs. Vundravundas Purshotumdas and Ramjee Lukhmidas retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman the above reports, together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1895, was approved and adopted. An interim dividend of Rs. 30 per share was paid in April last and a further divinded of Rs. 35 per share for the second half-year was declared. Messrs. Vandravandas Pershotumdas and Ramji Lukhmidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Messrs. Framji Temoolji and Narandas Pranjivandas were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year at the remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

On the motion of Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel H. V. Hunt, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Allin, Medical Staff, is directed to proceed to England on duty.

Surgeon-Major H. L. Donovan, Medical Staff, has been nominated for duty in the Madras Command.

On return from leave, Lieutenant G. Dick, Military Works Department, is posted to the Punjab Command.

Colonel J. G. T. Carruthers is permitted to reside out of India on vacating command of the 21st Punjab Infantry.

Veterinary-Captain K. Lees and Veterinary-Lieutenants W. F. Shore, F. M. Carr and A. S. Trydell, embarked on the 10th ultimo for duty in India.

Major G. E. Briggs, 1st Royal Fusiliers, having arrived from England in the s. s. Clyde, will proceed at once to join at Mhow, to take over the Barracks, &c., from the 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the undermentioned exchange is sanctioned:—Royal Artillery.—Major H. C. Dunlop, 9th Field Battery, and Major R. Wynyard, 44th Field Battery, with effect from the 15th October 1895.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, on private affairs:—Captain R. R. Renton, 18th Bengal Infantry, for one year; Captain H. Comins, 1st Bengal Infantry, for one year; Captain G. S. Goldsmid, 8th Bengal Infantry, up to and for the 7th December 1895, pending retirement from the service. Royal Artillery.—Second-Lieutenant R. H. McVittie, No. 5 Company, Western Division, for six months, on medical certificate. 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Major A. J. C. Wrench, to the 15th April, 1896, on private affairs. 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment.—Lieut. J. M. S. Crealock, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. M. Villiers-Stuart, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer, supernumerary. 23rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H King to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant C. H. Peterson to be Quarter Master. 2-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant J. M. Home to be Adjutant. Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant A. C. Stewart to be permanent Wing Officer. 26th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant E. E. Bousfield from 15th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant. 24th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant W. J. Mitchell to be permanent Wing Officer. Military Works Department.—On relief by Major C. C. Ellis, Royal Engineers, Captain R. F. Allen, Royal Engineers, is transferred to the Headquarters of the Director-General of Military Works.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 12.

From Glasgow.

Britannia s—1 qr-cask whisky, M Russee and Co.
Armenia s—10 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 5 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 1 cask whisky, C Tingcombe and Co.

From London.

Mirzapore s—30 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 2 cases medicine, Heerjee Muljee and Co.

From Liverpool.

Armenia s—5 cases whisky, 10 cases gin, and 10 cases wine, Turner Morrison and Co.

From Antwerp.

Bhopal s—60 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 17 cases playing cards, M Hajee Gunny; 145 cases windowglass, T Ebramjee; 5 cases provision, M Ostermayer and Co 44 cases playing cards, H Sulleman Habib.

From Hamburg.

Bhopal s—22 cases medicine, &c, H D Pudumjee; 45 cases glassware, and 8 cases lanterns, J Runmull; 13 cases glassware, Soomar Shewjee.

From Charente.

Mirzapore s—80 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

From Bordeaux.

Mirzapore s—69 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

From New York.

Armenia s—12 cases tobacco, C Julaibhoy and Co.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Harringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 12TH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·897	Calm	2	95·5	66·0	35	...	13·38	—12·25
Agra	29·917	SW	2	96·5	67·7	44	...	20·25	—6·80
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	29·940	SW	4	95·2	69·7	47	...	28·27	—9·04
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·912	WSW	...	100·8	71·8	38	...	4·09	—1·99
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	92·978	Calm	2	91·9	63·2	55	...	28·21	+3·36
Deesa	29·923	ESE	7	102·4	62·6	33	...	13·76	—11·89
Ahmedabad	29·923	SE	2	99·2	71·1	43	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·836	Calm	6	100·5	70·9	41	...	11·37	—1·72
Rajkot	29·917	Calm	4	98·9	64·9	67	...	17·36	—10·27
Veraval	29·815	NE	6	93·6	71·3	35	...	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·861	SE	4	91·8	61·3	36	...	25·20	—5·27
Indore	29·941	SSE	2	88·7	58·6	51	...	29·25	—3·29
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	29·987	Calm	1	89·8	61·8	68	...	40·01	—13·09
Khandwa	29·941	Calm	4	91·7	58·6	59	...	22·05	—8·55
Raipur	29·937	E	2	88·3	67·7	53	...	41·45	—5·99
Nagpur	29·949	Calm	5	89·3	61·1	58	...	52·83	+8·01
Amraoti	29·957	E	6	90·2	62·8	50	...	23·36	—0·12
Akola	29·948	Calm	3	91·9	59·9	57	...	24·11	—8·0
Surat	29·916	E	M	97·2	61·5	51	...	27·65	—17·80
Malegaon	29·951	NW	5	91·9	57·4	59	...	21·47	—0·61
Bombay	29·908	E	11	92·6	75·9	72	...	63·80	—7·29
Poona	29·925	E	5	90·5	59·4	47	...	24·43	+2·12
Ahmednagar	29·959	Calm	7	..	55·0	70	...	20·82	...
Aurangabad	29·917	Calm	4	91·8	60·2	44	..	28·06	...
Sholapur	29·928	NE	7	89·3	63·0	40	...	24·53	+1·55
Ratnagiri	29·858	ENE	8	93·4	70·9	42	...	81·19	—25·76
Belgaum	29·868	ESE	14	83·	62·9	49	...	42·79	+3·13
Goa	29·805	SE	6	91·0	71·4	73	...	82·17	...
Karwar	29·836	E	4	91·2	71·5	74	...	101·76	—15·89
Mangalore	29·820	ENE	2	88·3	75·4	75	...	119.00	+1·78
Calicut	29·816	NE	7	88·7	76·0	86	0·03	82·98	—5·18
Cochin	29·826	Calm	L	90·2	74·7	89	0·15	61·68	—12·39
Bangalore	29·876	ENE	10	81·2	66·3	85	...	25·87	+3·25
Secunderabad	29·915	NNE	4	85·6	62·5	60	...	29·83	+2·74
Masulipatam	29·881	N	4	89·0	77·1	81	...	30·25	+3·78
Bellary	29·885	ESE	3	88·7	70·4	63	...	15·37	—2·70
Cuddapah	29·857	NE	G	93·1	73·8	71	...	19·81	—2·71
Madras	29·854	Calm	5	88·0	74·5	87	1·03	17·59	—0·58
Coimbatore	29·858	S	2	87·9	73·3	89	...	8·15	+1·51
Trichinopoly	29·846	NNE	5	89·0	73·9	89	1·02	21·73	+7·79
Negapatam	29·813	Calm	10	86·1	73·7	95	1·05	21·18	+8·06
Colombo	29·874	SSE	5	86·0	72·5	75	0·52	24·75	—0·67
Aden	29·883	NE	17	87·3	76·9	73	...	0·20	—0·23

In column 'Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Ahmedabad, Karwar, Bellary and Coimbatore, the barometer has been either steady, or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is much the same as yesterday, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in many places, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Ratnagiri and 12 at Bombay and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Karachi, and the minimum 8° in defect at Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Deesa and the lowest 57° at Malegaon. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Sholapur, Malegaon, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinoply and Negapatam. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·05"), Madras (1·03") and Trichinopoly (1·02"), light showers at Cochin, and a few drops at Calicut. An extremely small area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the West Coast between Goa and Colombo and at and about Bangalore and Coimbatore, and the weather there is slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for rain in Mysore, at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The weather in the Bombay Presidency is inclined to become more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

Saturday's observations:—Pressure has decreased almost everywhere, the change being brisk in parts of North-West India and of the Peninsula and slight elsewhere. The readings are high along the foot of the Himalayas and over the central parts of the country and low over the Bay and off the west coast and relatively over the western desert. Pressure differences are small. Winds are northerly over the Bay, easterly over the Peninsula and variable elsewhere. The force is moderate to light and the temperature has risen very generally, but still below the normal average in all places, except Sind and Rajputana where it is in slight excess. Light scattered rain has fallen in parts of lower Bengal and Lower Burma, and moderate to light rain in east and south of the Peninsula. Wellington, Madras, Trichinopoli, and Negapatam, report over one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th October 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·870
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·614
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of wind *	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE, ENE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	268
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·01
„ „ year	63 95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Oct.	0·00

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Oct. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Oct. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

French mail steamer Natal from China arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muke Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 11th instant, while the steamer Azamor left Singapore for Colombo on the 12th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived in Zanzibar, from Bombay on the 12th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 7-16
3 per cent. Reduced	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	31 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	56,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	8,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	23,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil	„
„ Stock of Cotton	938,000	„
„ „ Surats	29,000	„

Gen. Ivor Herbert, in his valedictory address to the Canadian forces, thanks officers and men for their loyal support and co-operation in his endeavour to render the force an efficient and powerful factor for the defence of the Empire. During his residence in the Dominion he had been encouraged by seeing the country assume her share of the burden necessary to secure the inviolability of the Pacific coast. He could bear witness to the increased awakening of interest among the Volunteers in their work, and to the soldierlike manner in which all ranks have obeyed orders. He urges the permanent corps to set a worthy example to the Volunteers. The *Times'* Ottawa correspondent tells us the leading newspapers commend General Herbert for his efforts to increase the efficiency of the Canadian forces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Argo, 1,970 tons, Captain D Nicholas, sailed on Saturday last for Bushire, in ballast.

The P and O Co's extra steamer Verona, C H S Torque, sailed on Saturday last for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line s s Clan Monroe, 1,436 tons, Captain D Dale, sailed on Saturday last for Marmagoa, with the same bottom cargo.

The s s Mount Tabor, 1,493 tons, Captain E Chives, sailed on the 12th instant for Zanzibar, Mauritius, &c., with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

The Bombay-Japan Line s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,041 tons, Captain C A Anderson, sailed yesterday for Hongkong and Kobe, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain R I Garrick, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mrs W A Smith as cabin passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain T Kerr, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (15th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr C M Hickly as a cabin and 41 deck passengers.

The s s Strathgarry, 3,263 tons, Captain L White, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Cardiff (11th September), with a cargo of 6,722 tons coals and one cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

The s s Drachenfels, 1,573 tons, Captain G Kenneweg, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Hamburg (19th September), with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

The French mail steamer La Seyne 1,151 tons, Captain F Etienne, sailed on Saturday last for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss F Coleman, Captain S M Edwards, Mr F J Kent, Mr F J Hutchinson, Mr W Stephenson, Mr R Vishnoo and 40 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col French, Col A F Fletcher, Captain Geddes, Mr and Mrs Blackburn, Miss Bell, Miss Dickenson, one gentleman and 70 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain T A Collins, sailed on the 12th instant for Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Walton and child, Dr P B Nariman, Mr Meherali Vieram, two ladies and two children, Mr. A H Johnston, Mr Yeukbhow, Mr R N Talati and 102 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (10th October), with a general cargo, 5 horses and the following passengers:—Lieut R P Molesworth, Mr Sygram, Mr Prangovind Joshi, Mr Gabriel, Mrs Calerab, Mrs Smith, Mrs F W Barker, Surgeon-Major Monks Mr J S Robertson, Mr Wismer, Mr Humfreys and 252 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Khedive, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour yesterday from, Shanghai, (21st September) via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr C A Cumroodin, Mr B S Daboo, Mr Kia San. From Colombo—Miss Calder, Miss Dougan, Mr Jarvis, Mr G O'Hara, Rev and Mrs Baumann, Miss Bucke, Mr Woodward, Mr and Mrs H D MacCall, Mr H T Weston, Mr. J. D. Davies, Miss Lovell. From Sydney—Miss Rogers, Rev J E Abbott. From Melbourne Lt and Mrs Smithell, Miss Connelly, Miss Thomson. From King George's Sound—Mr Dinshaw. From Calcutta—Mr Tolley. From different ports—37 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—October 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Murray	1373	Elliott	Dunkirk	18-10	F Muir & Co
G	Grosnover (Bq)	517	Brebner	Mauritius	19-10	H S Sidick
H & J	Tait	892	James	Not fixed		H C Joosub
K	Simla	1039	Grier	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
N	Golden Cross	1944	Thames	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
O	Courland	760	Adams	Porebunder	20-10	D Abdoola
Alongside—						
F	Roma	1713	Temperley	Calcutta		M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kaveri	543	Fakeera	Bhownugger	12-10	Shepherd & Co
Sarunji	548	Ahmed	C. Mandvie	12-10	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	D. Balduino	3048	Canepa	Genoa	17-10	C Barboro
4	Rohilla	2216	Hemming	China	17-10	P & O Co
15	M. Tabor	1494	Chivers	Mauritius	12-10	J Mackintosh
16	Heafee	370	Ally	Aden		N B Ahmed

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
Roma	2727	M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, Sept 20.
	Maria Valerie (s)	Felner	Trieste, Sept 21.
	Drachenfels (s)	Kenneweg	Hamburg, Sept 19.
	Henzada (s)	Kerr	Calcutta, Sept 15.
	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 10.
13	Castle Eden (s)	Hill	Mauritius, Sept 30.
	Obra (s)	Croise	Calcutta, Oct 1.
	Wistow Hall (s)	Barclay	Liverpool, Sept 15.
	Khedive (s)	Daniel	Shanghai, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Clyde (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Verona (s)	Tocque	Hongkong.
	Patna (s)	Collins	Zanzibar, &c.
	LaSeyne (s)	Etienne	Aden via Karachi.
	Argo (s)	Nicholas	Bushire.
	Clan Monroe (s)	Dale	Marmagao.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Mount Tabor (s)	Chives	Zanzibar, &c.
	Amra (s)	Kilpatrick	Karachi, &c.
	Mohammadi (s)	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf.
13	Armenia (s)	Garrick	Liverpool, &c.
	Hiroshima Maru (s)	Anderson	Kobe, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf.
„ Dwarka, for Karachi, &c
„ Scourland, for Natal, Delagoa Bay, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Armenia (s), 2818, Garrick
Imaum (s), 2706, Penberthy
Clan Murray (s), 1373, Elliott
D Balduino (s), 3044, Canepa
Falls of Inversnaid (s), 1710, Wright
Mazagon (s), 3220, Denny
Rohilla (s), 2216, Henning
Verona (s), 1976, Tocque
Hiroshima Maru (s), 2041, Anderson
Skuld (s), 914, Rafen
LaSeyne (s), 1151, Etienne
Akbar (s), 1440, Baldwin
Courland (s), 760, Adams
Grosvenor (bq.), 517, Brebner
Mount Tabor (s), 1494, Chivers
Argo (s), 1970, Nicholas
Terra (s), 1778, Peterson
Abana (s), 2713, Newell
Asphodel (s), 1730, Matthias
Courtfield (s), 2105, Snelgrake
Clan Monroe (s), 1437, Dall
Golden Cross (s), 1944, Thomas
Ormidale (s), 2305, Butler

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Investigator, Oldham
R I M S Nancoury, Kendall
H M S Assaye, Cave
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Cossack, Fischer
Persepholis (Persian Gun Boat) Sterzel
Britannia (Hired Transport), Parfitt

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
	September				
25	Sydra	Humphries	Cardiff	3	Ras Ravaya
24	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast	5	Somali coast
28	Queen Louise	Ewen	Cardiff		
	Ryanda Russian M of W	Rinsky	Batavia		Cornstadt
30	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	30	Zeilla
	Rome	Daniel	London		Sydney
	India	Johnstone	London		Brisbane
	October				
1	Nyamate Khoja	Joavani	Port said	3	Busreh
	Claverley	Hudson	Batavia	2	United States
	Sheik Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast	3	Somali coast
2	Dominico Balduino	Canepa	Genoa	2	Bombay
	Chussan	Brown	London		Calcutta
	Mayo H M's	Gordon	Bombay		
	Spondilus	Griffiths	Yokohama	3	London
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast		Hodeida
	Isla de Mindanao	Roldos	Barcelona	2	Manilla
	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Razboyuik R Cruiser	Gregorevich	Seychelles	3	Port Said F O Sea
	Chiltern	Starkey	Suez		Hamburg
3	Bundesrath	Stahl	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Bengal	Barrett	Calcutta		Venice
	Thames	Symons	Bombay	4	China
4	P Henrich	Schmolder	Bremen		London
	Parmatta	Harris	Sydney		
	Maria Valerie	Fellner	Trieste	5	Bombay
	Rio de Lima P G B	Vasconcelho	Mozambique		
5	Clan Forbes	Bond	Madras		London
	Ormesby	Robinson	Samarang		Port Said F O
	Moshtari	Clarke	Jeddah	6	Bombay
6	Madura	Cruess	Bombay		
	Imperator	Nicolich	Bombay	7	Trieste

Aden, 7th October, 1895.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 9.

Bell, Capt. Bo, R A, off leave, from Poona.

October 12.

Palin, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, off leave, from England.
Cartwright, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Birch Lt, Punjab, Comt Trns, on duty, from England.
Campbell, Col, Punjab, 38th Dogras, from furlough, from England.
Hill, Lieut, Punjab, 34th Pioneers, on leave, from Mian Mir.
Lies, Lieut, Punjab, 34th Pioneers, on leave, from Mian Mir.
Twiedie, Lieut, Punjab, 2nd A & H, on leave, from Mian Mir.
Orr, Lieut, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Wood, Lieut, Punjab, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Stevens-Nash, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Porter, Major, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Fraser, Lt-Col, Bengal, Pol Dept, from leave, from England.
Lean, Major, Bengal 5th Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Beaumont, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Marks, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 14th Lancers, from furlough, from England.
Grant, Major-Genl, Bengal, I G of C in India, from leave, from England.
Deyne, Capt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Marshall, Col, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES. October 7.

Knatchbull, Capt, Bo, D R Officer, off leave, to Poona.

October 11.

Leslie, Capt, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to Poona.

October 12.

French, Col, Bo, R A, on Inspection duty, to Quetta and Sind
Geddes, Capt, Bo, R A, on Inspection Duty, to Quetta and Sind
Fletcher, Col, Bengal, I G of Ordnance, on Inspection Duty, to Karachi & Quetta.
Saulez, Lieut, 8th Bo I, off leave, to Baroda.
Faine, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Briggs, Major, Bo, R Fus, on duty, to Mhow

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th October, 1895.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-morrow and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-morrow and Thursday, at 8-30 p.m. 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following member has been transferred from the Active to the Hony list from the 11th instant, H R Bragg. his subscriptions has been fixed at Rs. 20.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 12.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—40 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Armenia s—138 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 52 cwts khus khus roots, Eugene Meiffre; 65 cwts khuskhus roots Rustomjee C Patell.

For Antwerp.

Imaum s—310 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Murray s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy; 4½ cwts ivory, Nurotum Narsidas.

For Hongkong.

Rohilla s—250 cwts onions, S Hajee Hoosein.
Verona s—13 cwts sharkfins, Abdool Curim Mamed; 10 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 22½ cwts peacockfeathers F M Chinoy.

For Shanghai.

Hiroshima Maru s—35 bales twist, V Bhawanidas; 4 chests opium, Benodiram Balchand.
Rohilla s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 12 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 34 bales piecegoods, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 3 tons old iron, D Rajan.

For Kobe.

Heroshima Maru s—133 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

HIGH COURT.—October 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

For Consent Decree.

254-95—Bland and N—Frank Henry Roby and others vs Champabai widow—Pestonjee R and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Cause.

418-95—In person a pauper—Madhowjee Javer vs Godawaribai.

Postponed Long Causes.

351-95—Thakordas D and C—Lukhmibai vs L W G Rivett Carnac—Little and Co.

Defended New Long Causes.

345-94—Wadia and G—Sullemanjee Mulla Abdullaily and others vs Hajee Ayoob Hajee Abdoor Rahim—Shamrao P.
374-95—Mansuklal D and J—Khima Khooshall and others vs Hajee Ayoob Hajee Abdoor Rahim—Shamrao P.
383-95—Crawford B and Co—Jagannath Motilal and another vs Fulchand Hamandrai and others—Bhai Shunker and K.
407-95—Daphtary and F—Padmobai and another vs Jayamudjee Krishnandjee—Hiralal and M.
408-95—Brown and M—Dadabhoy Nanabhoy Dubash vs Aleck Ashdown and Co, Ld—Payne G and S.
412-95—Daphtary and F—Narotumdas Caudas vs Shetiba Vinkati and another—Chalk W and .
417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotamdas Vanarsidas—In person.
421-95—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Weljee Natha—Little and Co.
422-95—M N Saklatwalla—Memon Hajeeally Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhutsajee and another—In person.
425-95—Crawford B and Co—Oomerbin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Jeewanjee Noorbhoy—Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

532-94—In person—Pitamber Lalji vs Hirjee Khewram and others.
319-94—Payne G and S—Gowar Hemraj vs Hybati Anandrow Kalekar—Jehangier Dorabji.
613-93—Mathubai and J—Khetsey Jetha and others vs Weljee Natha and others—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Testamentary Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

20-95—Crawford B and Co—Arthur Milfordker vs Alice Meakin and others—Craigie L and O, and Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

639-93—Mansuklal D and J—Ruttonji Bapubhai and others vs Nasbhai Haribhai and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.
398-95—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta vs Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry—Brown and M.
323-95—Brown and M—Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mistry—Wadia and G.
147-95—Thakoredas D and C—Nathoobhai Bhoja and another vs Jawerbai and others—Balkrishna V N K.
242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Philip Far and others vs Annoo Gonsalves and another—In person.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabai Rattonchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and R.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotum Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
180-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Boxmahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman and others—Little and Co.
551-94—Framjee M and M Bai Aimai vs Balkisondas Narrondas—Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

For Judgment.

322-94—Wadia and G—Sherifbhai Gangjee and others vs Dharsey Manock and others—Payne G and S, and Framjee M and M.

For Consent Decree.

99-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Najmudin Tyabjee and others vs Rahimatbai—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

423-93—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardesir H and D—For Counsels Reply.
188-95—Daphtary and F—Moolchund Codhavdas vs L A Watkins—James Peace.
664-94—Little and Co—Venayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee and another vs Gooroonath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.
490-93—Thakoredas D and C—Hajee Oosman Rahimtula vs Bhicajee Jeejeebhoy—Nanu and H.
415-91—Payne G and S—Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Bhaya and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy Framroz—J C Cama.
120-93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansuklal D and J, and F P Pavri.
121-95—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansuklal D and J, and F P Pavri.
122-93—Edgelow and G—Munjee Kara vs Khetsey Kara and others—Mansuklal D and J, and F P Pavri.

It is announced officially that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Col. Geward Smith, formerly M.P. for Bucks (Wycombe Division) and Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty to be Governor of Western Australia, in succession to Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. Col. Smith is a retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Guards, and the principal member of the firm of Smith Bros. and Co., Bankers, Hull. He represented the High Wycombe Division in the Liberal interest, and, in 1885, contested Holderness as a Liberal, but was defeated. On the introduction of the Home Rule Bill, he became a Unionist, and in 1892 unsuccessfully contested West Hull in opposition to Mr. C. H. Wilson. He is the Chairman of the Hull and Barnsley Railway Company, and is identified with many local charitable and philanthropic institutions. He was Sheriff of Hull in 1879.

The inquiry into the cause of the fire on board the Iona steamship, by which seven persons lost their lives, was resumed on Sept. 24. The witnesses included the captain, the second steward, some of the female passengers, and several soldiers of the Highland Light Infantry, whose passage to Malta had been stopped by order of the military authorities, on the representation of the Coroner. Captain Thomson stated that some time before the flames were discovered the mast head lamp was take down and trimmed in the lamp room. He was told that three different men went to the ladies' cabin. The evidence went to show that it would have been possible for the deceased persons to escape had they realised their danger; and the incorrect statement given—no one knew by whom—that the women were all out of their cabin, prevented the men attempting a rescue whilst there was yet time. The jury inspected the Iona. The inquest was adjourned to October 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms or Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

OIL, GAS, and Steam Engines of Various Sizes; also Sodawater Machines, Flour Mills, Crushers, Bicycles and Tricycles, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.—GEYER & Co., Bombay.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried unadulterated: very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS! SECOND-HAND PIANOS!! Highly sweet-toned, as good as new, thorough order, for sale or exchange.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT. Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen' Road.

HAVE you tried our MANILLA CIGARS? They are the best and are to be sold at Manufacturers' prices, for 100 Rs. 5-12-0, Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION of SONGS, Duets, Piano Solos, Waltzes, &c. (copyrights), from As. 4 each. Chappell's, Hopwood and Crew's, Sheard's Francis and Day's, and other new Dance Annuals, As. 8 per Shilling.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

AN Englishman who speaks Russian, Persian, Turkish, etc., would like to travel or trade for a firm. References. Security.—Apply to "A. Z.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A first-class and good TAILORING and OUTFITTING BUSINESS, for private SALE Up-country in a large Military Cantonment, owner disposing of business simply owing to state of health. Apply "H. N.," care of this paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

COLONEL J. D. CRUICKSHANK, R. E., says:—I am quite satisfied with the food and accommodation provided at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The Proprietor is very attentive and obliging.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been staying with my Family at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL for three days, and cannot help but saying that we received every attention both from the Proprietor and servants, and leave it well satisfied that it is one of the best conducted establishments of the kind in Bombay.—(Sd.) CHARLES DUKE, CAPTAIN.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Hoilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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A PERPETUAL INAM VILLAGE in PANWEL TALUKA, containing two thousand acres of Kharif Workus and Bagait Land, and yielding an annual Revenue of about RUPEES SIX THOUSAND (susceptible of large increase), is available FOR SALE with all the Proprietary Rights. The village has a Salubrious climate, and is about two hours' journey from Bombay. Its GARDEN, which contains seven hundred grafted Mango trees, with other flower and fruit trees, is situated at a elected site, having a commodious storied BUNGALOW in the middle for residence.

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D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
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S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

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SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES,
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MADE of Membrane. Free from objections to all Gelatine Capsules. Cure Urethral complaints without Stomach disturbance.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

THE price of Consols remained at 107 7-16 in London yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan at 118½. Three-and-a-half Rupee Securities advanced 3 16 per cent., to £62 9-16. Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher, at 31 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ⅜ cent dearer, at 68 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·87½ dollars. About £125,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £50,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold for Bombay; and £32,000 in Silver to Hongkong. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 1 5-8d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ a fc. higher, at 1·0¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25 24½.

To-day, Consols in London are unchanged. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities are 1-16 per cent. lower, at £62½. A further advance of 1-16d. has taken place in the price of Bar Silver, at 31⅜d. per oz.; but in New York the metal is 3/8 per cent. cheaper, at 68¼ cents per oz. About £375,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. French Rentes in Paris are ⅛ per cent. higher at 102½; Paris Exchange on London is a centime lower, at fcs. 25·23½. Braziers' Copper is still quoted at £54 per ton.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is quoted to-day at 33½s. buyers, per 416 lbs., shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Brown Rapeseed at 31s. per 416 lbs., buyers, same shipment to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 27-32d.; while the quotations for Arrival were partially higher, the extreme quotations having been 4 47-64d. for October-December deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for February-March. In East Indian Cotton, Westerns and Coconadas were 1-16d. and Tinnevelly 1-8d. per lb. higher. The Manchester market was firm.

The total sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 21,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 56,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 2,000 bales less, at 67,000 bales. The Imports were 2,000 bales more, at 23,000 bales. The total Stock was 46,000 bales less, at 938,000 bales.

Cotton at Havre was half a franc cheaper, at fcs. 48 per 50 kilos for "Good" Oomra, and fcs. 55 for "Fine" Broach.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed steady; Surats and Arrivals quiet; the Sales summing up 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians. There has been no change in the spot price of Mid.-Uplands; and Arrivals are virtually unaltered. The Manchester market keeps firm.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower at 9 1-8 cents per lb.; but January Futures were 2 points higher, at 8·98 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 40,000 bales, compared with 57,000 bales last year, and 46,000 bales the year before.

The Agricultural Report of the 10th instant reported that the average condition of the Cotton crop was 65 1-8 per cent., extensive damage having been done by rains, drought, and insects.

To-day the price of ready Cotton in New York is unchanged at 9 1-8 cents per lb; but January Futures are 4 points higher, at 9·02 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 45,000 bales, as against 46,000 bales and 36,000 bales last year, and the year before, respectively. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 1,200,000 bales compared with 740,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Below we give our usual monthly comparative Statement of shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India, compiled from the figures furnished through Reuter, from which it will be seen that the missions to this Presidency during the month of September were, in every item, less than those in the corresponding month last year, the falling off in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* having been no less than 16¾ million yards, or 39 per cent.; but as against the supplies sent in August, the missions for last month were upon a considerably smaller scale in Plain Cottons, say by 8¼ million yards or 31¼ per cent., while in *Colonial* and *Printed* Goods and in *Twist* the increase was small. Taking the figures for shipments to Bombay for the nine completed months of this year, compared with the missions for the corresponding period in 1894, we find a large falling off in *Plain, Coloured* and *Printed* goods, say of 116½ million yards, or 30½ per cent.; of 19⅞ million yards or 40¾ per cent.; and of 43¾ million yards, or 45 per cent., respectively; while the figures for *Twist* are heavier this year by 350,000 lbs., or 4¼ per cent.

	Sept. 1895.	Aug. 1895	Sept. 1894.
To Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	26,400,000	18,000,000	43,150,000
Coloured do. ... „	3,900,000	3,400,000	4,800,000
Printed do. ... „	6,400,000	6,250,000	8,550,000
Twist ....lbs.	800,000	500,000	950,000
To Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	89,500,000	95,000,000	81,850,000
Coloured do. ... „	2,650,000	6,500,000	4,300,000
Printed do. ... „	4,000,000	4,350,000	3,900,000
Twist.......... lbs.	650,000	950,000	850,000
To Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	1,100,000	3,400,000	10,150,000
Coloured do. ... „	350,000	600,000	1,300,000
Printed do. ... „	350,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Twist .... lbs.	450,000	450,000	1,200,000
To Bombay—only for 9 months 1895.			1894.
Plain Cottons...yds.	268,100,000		384,500,000
Coloured do. ... „	28,900,000		48,850,000
Printed do. ... „	52,950,000		96,650,000
Twist.......... lbs.	8,050,000		7,700,000

COTTON.—A very small business has been reported here to-day, the market having been firm in tone and prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. Exporters have bought 300 Compta Ginned at Rs. 212; 100 Miraj, at Rs. 204; and 50 Morvi, at Rs. 223; while the Mills have taken only 50 bales of Bengal, at Rs. 207½ per candy.

WHEAT has become quiet in tone with a small export business passing; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have continued in moderate demand by shippers, and the feeling steady, the only change in our prices being an advance of 1 anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,145	bales.
Wheat	1,665	cwts.
Linseed........................	1,795	„
Gingellyseed..................	1,499	„
Castorseed	4,666	„
Rice	2,487	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and no fresh business has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand ready, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for December; and at 1s. 1 7/8d. to 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but Calcutta rates coming firm again, quotations here rose 1-32d., all round. Only a very moderate business, however, has been reported either way to-day, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	....	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight......	1s. 1 27-32d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight......	1s. 1 29-32d.	„
Francs	3 months' sight......	1·46¼	„

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 27-32d; and Credits at 1s. 1 31-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to firm in tone to-day, the opening quotations having been 109 3-8 for Money, and 109 3-16 for demand, on which an advance of 1-16 per cent. was obtained which was maintained to the close.

SHARES.—In anticipation of the approaching holidays there is but little going on in this market to-day, and our quotations are unchanged.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 12.

10 p.m.	81·1

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	88·3
4 p.m.	86·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—October 12, at Bombay, Chinchpoogly, the wife of H. George, Engineer, Hongkong Mill, of a son.

SMETHAM—October 11, at Pali Hill, Bandora, Bombay, the wife of Edwin R. Smetham, Solicitor, Bombay, of a son.

GREECE.

DEATH.

PARMENIDES—September 16, at Athens, Greece, A. C. Parmenides, aged [illegible] years.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—Sept 17, at Farnham, Surrey, wife of W J A Bird, Public Works Department, India, of a daughter.

MANSON—Sept 19, at Springfield House, Elgin, N B, wife of John Manson, Executive Engineer Indian Public Works, of a son.

PASHLEY-GIBB—Sept 3, at Druid Lodge, Cabinteely, Co Dublin, wife of W Pashley-Gibb, F S I, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LYLE—MERRICK—Sept 17, at Portrush, John Cromie, second son of the Rev John Lyle, Knockintarna, Coleraine, to Emily Frances Anne, only daughter of the late T Charleton Merrick, Bengal Staff Corps.

MOGGRIDGE—ALEXANDER—Aug 27 at Holy Trinity, New Westminster, B C, William Jervis Moggridge to Madeline Crains, daughter of the late C W W Alexander, of Lahore, Punjaub.

SISSMORE—SMITH—Sept 21, at St John's, Kingstone-on-Thames, John Edmund Angles, second son of the late Col Edmund Sissmore, H E I C S, to Kathleen Maud Forbes, eldest daughter of the late George C M Smith, B U C S.

VON KRANE—WEST—Sept 11, at All Saints', Dresden, Theodor, Baron von Krane, to Ethel Rose Maxwell, daughter of the late Lieut-Col Edward W West, Bombay Staff Corps.

WHISHAW—PERCIVAL—Sept 19, at St Mary Abbotts, Kensington, Arthur John, Whishaw, of Almora, N-W P, India, son of the late Charles J Whishaw, of Weybridge and Gray's Inn, to Florence, elder daughter of the late Charles J Percival, M D, of Manchester-square.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDERSON—Sept 15, at Calcutta, Carl Alexanderson, F R G S, Master of S S Clan Grant, aged 55.

BAILLIE—Sept 19, at 10, Gloucester-walk, Campden-hill, Kensington, W, George Baillie, M D, of Holmwood, Uddingston, formerly Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals of H M Madras Medical Service, aged 70.

CAVENAGH—Sept 24, at Surbiton, Elizabeth Marshall, widow of Gen Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K C S I, aged 79.

CLOGSTOUN—Sept 23, in London, Herbert Frederick Clogstoun, C S I, Madras Civil Service, aged 60.

MACKENZIE—Sept 21, at 20, Stanley-Crescent, London, Fanny Louisa, wife of John W P Muir Mackenzie, Esq., of the Indian Civil Service.

SANFORD—Sept 19, at Netley, Hamilton Maria, wife of Major-Gen Sanford, C B, C S I, Commanding Meerut Division and second daughter of the late Robert Hesketh, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1895.

ADDITIONAL interest attaches to the Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1894-95 from the fact that it is the last publication of its kind with which Colonel Trevor will be personally concerned. The late Agent to the Governor-General after a long period of service in the Hyderabad Residency went to Rajputana ten years ago, and, with the exception of three very brief intervals of privilege leave, has during the whole of that time been the predominant factor in the shaping of events in the numerous principalities committed to his oversight. In some few cases his example and his influence have been as seed sown on barren soil, but on the whole he can look back upon the progress that has been made in Rajputana during his residence there with deep satisfaction. The high esteem in which Colonel Trevor was held both by the rulers and the ruled and the eminent success of his service was abundantly demonstrated by the marks of regard he received on all hands during his farewell tour throughout Rajputana. Colonel Abbott, who is officiating as Agent to the Governor-General, has one more additional Political Agent auxiliary to himself than was the case with Colonel Trevor, another agency, making ten in all, having been formed by the detachment of the Tonk State from the Haroti Political officer and its formation into an independent political charge. The reader naturally turns first of all to the report of the Eastern States Agency with a view to see if any additional light is thrown on the circumstances under which the Maharaja of Bhurtpore was deposed a few months back. But Colonel Fraser's report was either very meagre or has been discreetly edited, and one learns very little regarding the affair which last spring so agitated Mr. Seymour Keay—a gentleman who, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, is no longer able to take up the cudgels for the deposed Maharaja in Parliament. But although the account of the event given in the report is extremely brief, it is easy to see by reading between the lines that the drastic step of deposing H. H. Ram Singh was only resorted to after various attempts had been made to bring him to his senses. In May of last year the Maharaja, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, went to Abu—the head quarters of the Agent to the Governor-General—and remained there until the end of June. The attempts which, as we have reason to believe, were then made to convince the young Prince of the need for reformation did not permanently succeed, for six months later Colonel Trevor proceeded to the little State to make still another effort to improve the condition of affairs. As this proved abortive the Government of India was communicated with and the Maharaja was deposed towards the end of February "as a consequence of his mis-rule and incapacity." The entire charge of the principality was taken over by the Political Agent, the administration being carried on through a Dewan. For this post Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, a Special Assistant Commissioner in the Berars, was selected, and took over charge just as the administrative year was closing. Some very needful reforms were made while H. H. Ram Singh was at the head of affairs in the management of the schools at the capital, but further improvements are anticipated under the new conditions that now prevail. Reforms are also being effected in the working and discipline of the jail, and in fact in all departments of the public service. Whatever mismanagement may have characterised the administration of the deposed Chief, it did not affect the general health of the population which is reported to have been good. It may be hoped that in due time the health and capacity of his Highness will be sufficiently improved to justify Government in following the course invariably adopted in such cases, when practicable, of restoring the Prince to the sovereign authority, now held in trust by the Paramount Power.

The States of Dholepore and Kerowli belong to that happy class of nations which have no history, and the same remark applies to Bikanir, where the Regency Council and the Political Agent are in thorough accord. The projects being formulated for developing the resources of the principality include an increase of the area brought under irrigation and the construction of a railway northward, which would be a great preventative against famine. The youthful Maharaja has now left the Mayo College, and is pursuing his studies under the direction of a British Officer. Jeypore continues to be well administered, and the results in respect to revenue, public works and education at the capital reflect great credit on the Durbar. The police administration, however, has not been equally efficient, a fact which the Maharaja does not overlook, and which is to some extent due to the intractibility of many of his jagirdars. "A want of harmony between a Darbar and some of its chief Thakores," says Colonel Trevor, "is no new thing in Rajputana, but it is nevertheless a defect which every well wisher of a State where it exists must be anxious to see removed by tact, moderation, and good feeling on both sides." The State of Kishengarh is reported to be in a satisfactory condition, while of Jalwar the late Agent to the Governor-General significantly remarks that he entertains a hope that the Maharaj Rana will, as he gains experience, remove the reproach which has been attached to his name in time past. The Maharaja of Kotah is one of those modernised Indian princes who take great pleasure in polo, cricket, and other manly sports, and Colonel Trevor remarks that he has been greatly struck with the "good tone" of the Maharaja and the young Sirdars. Considering the unsatisfactory condition of Marwar in the seventies, its present continuous progress is very noteworthy. Aided by such capable British officers as Mr. Home and Colonel Powlett the Maharaja and his Minister, Sir Pratap Singh, have greatly advanced the State, and Colonel Trevor in his valedictory report declares that it is difficult to speak too highly of the manner in which their influence and energy have been exercised. The other States in Western Rajputana are all well managed, and it will be remembered that in one instance—that of the Maharao of Sirohi—this fact has been recognised in the highest quarters, by the conferment of a Knight Commandership of the Star of India upon him.

The construction of a railway from Chitor has been the chief event in Meywar, and now that Oodeypore has been placed in communication with the outside world, it may be anticipated that its trade will develope, and progress will be made in all branches of the administration. Colonel Trevor is undoubtedly right when he expresses an opinion that the arrangement under which the line is to be worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company will be more economical and satisfactory than if the State were to undertake the task. As in Jeypore, so in Meywar, the chief difficulty of the Durbar is in dealing with its most influential feudatory jagirdars, who have long been in the habit of either questioning or ignoring the authority of the Durbar to intervene in the management of their estates. A serious warning was addressed to the Maharwal of Banswara by Lord Elgin last June, and seems to have had the desired effect, for up to the present the Chief has been acting on the advice he then received. The case of the Maharaja of Bhurtpore may well serve to illustrate to him the desirability of continuing to do so. At Dungarpore affairs have not been altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as the dispute between the Durbar and its jagirdars has been as pronounced as ever. Enquiries have shown that there are faults on both sides, and shortly before leaving Colonel Trevor felt it to be his duty to address a *kharita* to the Chief asking him to replace his Kamdar by someone less unpopular and to obtain more efficient subordinate officers. It is hoped that the Tonk Durbar will be able to fully manage its own affairs when the revenue settlement conducted under Government orders have been fairly introduced, and when the State debts—for which the Paramount Power has also incurred responsibility—are wiped out, a process which, however, will take another five years at least. The revenue settlement in Tonk having been subjected to severe criticisms, the Government of India deputed Mr. J. Hooper, Secretary to the Board of Revenue of the North-West Provinces, to the State, to enquire into and report upon the subject, but, we believe, the results of his investigations have not as yet been made public. In Bundi, reforms come slowly, but the people seem quite contented, and there is only one subject which has caused the Political Department much anxiety, namely, the condition of the police force, which continues to remain unsatisfactory. Fair progress seems to have been made in Sharpura, where the old difficulties with the jagirdars have at last been settled. The year's administration in Ulwar has been smooth and uneventful, but there seems considerable difficulty in obtaining the services of a competent Chief Judge, and also of a suitable officer to undertake the revision of the Revenue Settlement. Has the question of salary anything to do with these difficulties, or are they due to causes not apparent on the surface? The chief events in connection with the Imperial Service troops maintained in Rajputana was the acceptance of the Maharaja of Jeypore's offer of the services of the transport train maintained by his Durbar for employment with the Chitral Relief Force. As showing the efficiency the Corps has attained, it may be mentioned that the train, fully equipped, was on its way to the front 48 hours after the Maharaja's offer had been accepted.

As our telegrams stated, the other day, Mr. A. D. Clarke, the owner of the Satanita, has announced his intention of competing for the America Cup next year. Whether Lord Dunraven does so or not, therefore, there is bound to be another contest. Until the recent dispute it has been recognised as a sort of unwritten law that Lord Dunraven was entitled to priority amongst English yachtsmen as a challenger for the cup. Mr. Rose's action in now coming forward with a challenge is said to have caused widespread satisfaction on both sides the Atlantic, and it is to be hoped that he may build a clipper which will vanquish its antagonist. The dispute concerning the Satanita and the Valkyrie II. will be remembered by yachtsmen. The Satanita in the opening race of the Mudhook Regatta on the Clyde last year collided with the Valkyrie II. and sank her. One seaman of the latter yacht was killed, and Lord Dunraven had a very narrow escape. Litigation arose between the underwriters of the respective yachts, negligent navigation of the Satanita being admitted. Mr. Justice Bruce, in the Admiralty Court, held that Mr. Clarke, the then owner of the Satanita, was entitled to limit his liability to £8 per ton on the tonnage of his vessel, in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. The Court of Appeal overruled that decision, on the ground that the rules of the Yacht Racing Association and the conditions of entry governing the race constituted special contracts by which the owner of yachts entered for the race undertook to be liable for "all damage" caused by the negligent navigation of their vessels. The point is still undecided, an appeal to the House of Lords having been entered. As may be imagined, there is no love lost between the owners of the two yachts, and Mr. Clark had not been slow to take advantage of Lord Dunraven's discomfiture. There is still a dispute as to the course sailed this year. Under the clause of the deed under which the cup races are controlled, called "the mutual agreement clause," the respective owners may make any arrangement satisfactory to themselves as to courses, and if they fail to do so, the only stipulation is that the courses shall be "ocean courses, free from headlands." In the deed of 1882 it is provided that, in default of mutual agreement to the contrary, the race shall be sailed "over the usual course of the annual regatta of the club holding the cup." The deed of 1887 leaves the matter open to arrangement, and it is probable that a course free from obstruction will be pitched upon in next year's race

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MOTHERS become indignant when they hear the inappreciative male thing declare that all babies are alike, and that they cannot tell the difference between one and another. Dr. Warner told the British Association, the other day, that they are vastly different, and in a paper on the "Physical Deviations of Children" showed how wide is the deviation of children from an imaginary standard. And then he tells us of the many deviations in development, which is, after all, the most interesting. Defects in the development of the body are more frequent, it appears, among boys than girls. But a marked exception to this rule is found in the fact that abnormally small craniums are more frequent among girls than among boys. Dr. Warner's investigations commenced in 1888 and since that year a hundred thousand children have been examined and reported on. The children have been distributed in groups according to the combinations of points they presented and classified in other ways, including special particulars as to the children with mental or other deficiency, the numbers in each class being recorded. The methods of reporting and preparing statistical statements have been carefully elaborated and systematised. Information has from time to time been supplied to the Government departments and other public bodies as to the provision needed for dull and backward children, the classification of children in schools providing secondary education, children in poor-law schools and other institutions, and on other important questions. The utilitarian object of these investigations is that the scientific classification of children and enumeration of conditions existing among them will lead to the adoption of means of social improvement, for it is found that defective craniums occur in the neighbourhood of large buildings, and of these children from such surroundings 16·2 per cent. of the boys examined and 26·4 per cent. of the girls were pale, thin, or delicate, and 36·4 per cent. of the boys and 4·50 per cent. of the girls were reported as dull. These facts are held to illustrate the importance of presenting all vital statistics separately for males and females. The greater harm that results from defect of body among girls is shown by the fact that 6·53 per cent. of the boys and 72·5 per cent. of the girls presented other conditions of defectiveness. It has been fairly established by observation, independent of arguments derived from other sources, that "nerve-signs" correspond to disordered brain conditions, such as produce in their mental function dull and backward children. Ill-proportioned bodies, with motor indications of disorderly or slowly-acting brains, are very apt to be dull mentally.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from London on the 27th ultimo, states that the rumour, to which the *St. James's Gazette* gave currency, that Lord Elgin was about to resign the office of Viceroy is without foundation. The statement was regarded with incredulity in well-informed circles, but in those not so well informed it gave rise to much speculation as to his Lordship's probable successor. It is no secret, however, that had the General Election of 1892 resulted differently, and the Salisbury Government remained in power, Lord George Hamilton would have been first favourite for the Indian Viceroyalty on the expiration of Lord Lansdowne's five years' term of office. The present Secretary of State for India has, however, no desire to replace, still less to supersede, his friend, Lord Elgin. On the contrary, Lord George and his colleagues would deprecate a step which might be mistaken for an indication that the representative of Her Majesty in India is subject, like lesser mortals at home, to the vicissitudes of party warfare in the United Kingdom. Such an impression would be in the highest degree injurious, and utterly at variance with the traditions of State policy which both the political parties have uniformly observed; except in the solitary instance of Lord Lytton's resignation—an exception which proves the rule. Even the most hostile critic of Lord Elgin's Chitral policy would not venture to compare that regrettable departure from sound principle to the calamitous intervention in Afghanistan in 1878 which cost India twenty millions sterling, and Lord Lytton his reputation as a statesman. Lord Elgin has the full confidence and support of the present administration.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay from Europe, on Saturday morning, by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental were Major-General H. F. Grant, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India; Mr. T. C. Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad; the Most Reverend Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., LL.D., the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, of Bombay; Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, I.C.S.; Professor Cooke; Mr. C. T. Evans, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Betwa Canal, &c. Mr. Plowden left the same evening with Mrs. Plowden for Hyderabad.

CAPT. J. W. GORDON, I.S.C., Second-in-Command, 17th Bombay N.I., has permission to retire on Dec. 3, 1895.

IT is rumoured that the vacant Chief Justiceship of Bengal may possibly be offered to Mr. H. Bompas, Q.C., the Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport.

THE feeling in Nyassaland is growing as to the value of Indian immigration, and is especially encouraged by the excellent behaviour of the Sikh soldiers. The *Nyassa News* (the organ of the Universities Mission on Lake Nyassa) says the little it hears up north of the natives of India seems to show that they may effectually help European civilisation. "They come as strangers with no evil tradition, they themselves respect the 'Sirkar' and the 'Sahib.' Your genuine coast-man does not respect the one or the other; he thinks Jack is as good as his master, and speaks of his 'mtajiri,' his 'rich man,' thus expressing the terms on which he condescends to serve the European. Again, the Indians seem to take kindly to the better class of native, while showing him many things he had not dreamt of. We do not hear of the Indians carrying disease wherever they go through the country."

IT is stated that Professor Anderson Stewart, of the University of Sydney, has invented an artificial larynx for a man who has lost his voice. The invention is a singular success. The changing of certain reeds contained in the instrument makes the voice soprano, tenor, contralto, or bass, at will.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Edward Creaton, formerly of Calcutta, £23,916; Mr. Frederick Charles Follett, £50,163; Mr. Edward Kensington, of Emsworth House, Burstow, Surrey, £276,316; Sir Steuart Macnaghten, £7,150 (gross); Alderman James Thompson, £15,819; Mr. Robert Thompson, J.P., £14,129.

A REWARD of £500 is being offered for the recovery of Mrs. Langtry's missing jewels.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.

There is a growing agitation among the Mussulman Liberals against the Sultan's system of Government, which is causing the Porte as much concern as the Armenian movement. Several Liberals have already been arrested in connection with the agitation.

THE LOSSES IN THE LATE RIOTS.

The number of killed, wounded, and missing since the first outbreak of the riots here is estimated at seven hundred.

ORDER RESTORED AT TREBIZONDE.

Oct. 12.

The garrison at Trebizonde has been re-inforced, and order has been restored.

The Porte has declared that the Armenians were the aggressors, and that two hundred persons were killed during the disturbances

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN TURKEY.

Oct. 13.

Serious disturbances have taken place at different points in the district of Ismid, with fatal results, but the number of killed is not yet known.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.

The *Novosti* alleges that Great Britain has exceeded reasonable limits in the Armenian question, and now incurs the danger of reviving the Egyptian question. The same paper hopes that the Porte will accept the Memorandum of the Powers, otherwise France and Russia will take steps to prevent Great Britain repeating at Constantinople the events which occurred at Alexandria in 1882.

HONOURS FOR SLATIN PACHA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the honour of Companion of the Bath on Slatin Pacha.

THE STRAITS COUNCIL.

Mr. Murray has been gazetted a Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlement.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

Oct. 12.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna states that the French, in refraining from the annexation of Madagascar, yielded to the moderating counsels of Russia.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The French Government will not remove the Madagascar Premier unless he resists their demands.

BESIKA BAY TO BE FORTIFIED.

The Porte is fortifying Besika Bay.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Oct. 12.

The French Minister at Pekin has obtained from China the right to establish a mixed police force on the Tonkin frontier.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROUT OF THE TIGRINS.

MASSOWAH, Oct. 13.

Latest advices from the interior state that Mangascia has fled before the advance of the force under General Baratieri, and that, on the 11th instant, the Italian vanguard dislodged and routed thirteen hundred Tigrins, near Brailat. Eleven Italian and native soldiers were killed, and thirty wounded in the engagement.

THE REVOLT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

LISBON, Oct. 13.

A new Governor-General for Portuguese India has sailed for Goa, and Portuguese troops to suppress the revolt in that quarter will shortly follow.

THE ANTI REFORMIST PLOT IN THE COREA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

Admiral Carpenter, commanding the American Squadron in the China Seas, has telegraphed to the United States Government that the King's party at Seoul has taken refuge in the American Legation there, and that a Company of Marines from Chemulpo has been sent to Seoul.

The United States gunboat Petrel has been ordered to Chemulpo.

MADRAS RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

First Race.—" Extra Hurdle Handicap."—About 1¼ mile. Over eight flights.

Irwin's Van Dieman	1
Heath's Whirlwind	2
Buchanan's Canopus	3

Won by seven lengths. Distance between second and third fourth lengths. Time: 3 min. 18 3-5 secs.

Second Race.—" Venu Gopaul Handicap Hurdles."—About 1¼ mile. Over six flights.

Hil's Turmoil	1
Irwin's Kepplar	2

Also ran Thella. Thella hit the hurdle, cutting herself badly, and did not finish the race. Time: 2 min. 52 3-5 secs.

Third Race.—" The Puducotah Handicap."—1¼ mile.

Hil's Playmate	1
Deane's Cressy	2
Lord Fincastle's Florestan	3

Also ran Adoration, Camlin, Pancake, The Friend, Harrison, Honesty, Miller, Velocity, and Marauder II.

Won by three-quarter length; two and a-half lengths dividing second and third. Time: 3 min. 1 2-5 secs.

Fourth Race.—" Trades Purse Handicap."—¾ mile.

Hajee Ismail Sait's Lucifer	1
De Soysa's Black Boy	2
Armstrong's Luckshmi	3

Also ran Dunton, Susie, Curiosity, Marigold, and Istamboul. Won by two lengths; the third being only a neck behind the second. Time: 1 min. 24 3-5 secs.

Fifth Race.—" Shree Godavery Plate."—¾ mile.

Dignam's Homond	1
J W de Soysa's Boyar	2
E L de Soysa's Flora	3

Also ran Maccaroon, Haste, Despised, Lancelot, and The Promised Land. Won by a length and a-half; a head separating second and third. Time: 1 19 4-5 secs.

Sixth Race.—" Settupatti Rajah of Ramnad's Handicap,"—5 furlongs.

Walter's Lonie	1
Colonel Macintire's Donna	2
Walter's Deective	3

Also ran Kitten and Jupiter. Won by three-quarter length; four lengths dividing second and third. Time: 1 min. 9 4-5 secs.

Seventh Race.—" Bobbili Plate,"—½ mile.

Oake's Canoe	1
Carr's The Dane	2
Walter's Flareup	3

Also ran Landiady and Sour Grapes. Won by three-quarter length; one length separating second and third. Time: 52 min 3-5 secs.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

[(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

After visiting Kolhapur and Belgaum, Lord Sandhurst will also visit Satara, where he is expected to arrive on the 1st November. The Municipality will present an address of welcome. His Excellency will then distribute prizes of the Satara School Union Club, and the Gayan Samaj Mandli will entertain his Excellency to an evening party. The following day his Excellency will visit the old fort, and on the way to Poona his Excellency will visit two or three neighbouring villages to ascertain for himself the condition of the villagers.

A SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Kaye, Assistant Superintendent of Coffee Plantation, who came to India about a fortnight ago, was travelling on the Southern Mahratta Railway going to Berui, when he met with a serious accident. It appears that he was so charmed with the country whilst passing through Londa, that he left his carriage and mounted the roof whilst the train was in motion. The guard in charge of the train ordered him to get down, which he did; but after leaving Kumberganoi, he caught sight of some monkeys in the jungle, and, not being able to resist the temptation, he again ascended to the top of the train, and took his seat on the roof of a third-class carriage adjoining his own, turning his face away from the engine When the train passed under the masonry bridge, his head came in contact with the arch, and he was knocked down, and lay insensible. He was picked up, and was found to have severe injuries to his head and feet. He was then conveyed to the Hubli Railway Hospital, where he is progressing satisfactorily.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

A large public meeting was held, this afternoon, at the city, to protest against the holding of the Social Conference at the National Congress pendal, when the following resolutions were passed: That the so-called Social Conference with its works and objects should be denounced as being unnational, and being against the religion and customs of the people, especially Hindus; that such Social Conference should not be allowed to hold its meeting in the National Congress pendal; that subscriptions should be paid for purposes of the Congress alone, and on condition that the Congress pendal would not be allowed to be used by such Social Conference; and that the existing so-called Congress Committee should not be recognised as having been appointed and approved at any public meeting. A Committee of forty eight persons was then appointed to collect subscriptions.

THE PERIYAR PROJECT.

PERIYAKULAM, Oct. 12.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock opened the Periyar works on Thursday in the presence of a large concourse of Europeans, including the Commander-in-Chief and Colonel Pennycuick. Mr. Pears, the Superintendent, gave the history of the works, after which the Governor said that the completion of the Periyar works was a subject of great congratulation to the Government of India and the Government of Madras. His Excellency announced that the Queen had been pleased to confer upon Colonel Pennycuick a signal mark of distinction as Companion of the Star of India. At night a grand dinner was given by the Public Works officials, at which several toasts were proposed. In proposing the health of Colonel Pennycuick, the Governor congratulated him on the successful termination of the Periyar works as one of the greatest triumphs of Engineering skill in this part of India. He was proud to think that during more than thirty years Colonel Pennycuick was the first officer in the Public Works Department who received a special distinction from the Crown for his services. The river Periyar had received novel treatment in being arrested in its course and diverted to the east coast. His Excellency replied to the criticisms of the *Scientific American*, which stated that the Madras Government in a quixotic spirit had spent 100 lakhs to turn a valley into a lake only to encourage fishing. On completion of the works the total cost would amount to 105 lakhs, and the extra income estimated was a little more than five per cent. on the sum charged. His Excellency reviewed the administration of the Public Works Department of the Presidency during the last five years when the Madras Government laid out on irrigation works 155 lakhs from the Imperial funds and 164 lakhs from Provincial. He complimented several officers connected with the works on their zeal. Colonel Pennycuick, in replying, said that in certain quarters a great deal had been said about the jealousy between the Royal and the Civil Engineers, but during the last five years nothing like jealousy had existed among the officers, who heartily co-operated with him. Mr. Pears proposed the "guests," to which the Commander-in-Chief replied.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

PANDHARPUR, Oct. 13.

A grand public meeting in honour of Shiwaji's memory and the National Congress was held by the Pandharpurians last evening. Several speeches were made, of which that of Mr. Khiste, surely a rising orator, was most enthusiastic. Sirdar Khasgivale presided. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE CONGRESS MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath retires in favour of the Maharaja of Durbhanga for election in the Supreme Legislative Council to avoid schism in the Congress camp. Public feeling is strongly in favour of Mr. Surendranath, having regard to his services in the local Council, and the many important bills pending before the Supreme Legislative Council. The public warmly commends his sacrifice.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The final event of the Bombay Gymkhana Golf week was an affinities or " foursome " competition, in which twelve couples participated, a lady and gentleman playing alternate strokes with one ball. As several members of the committee were taking part in the competition, the handicapping was performed by a specially selected golfer not personally interested in the match. Five of the twelve couples were put at scratch, while other competitors were given points ranging from 7 to 16. The gentlemen were allowed to take the first drive from the teeing ground, the ladies being thereby saved from what would have been to most of them the difficult task of getting the ball over the raised boundary of the Gymkhana tennis courts. All the rules and local rules were observed, with the exception that ladies were given the privilege of grounding their clubs wherever the ball might be, hazard or no hazard. Three out of the four couples put at scratch justified this estimate of their capabilities, as two of them had a score of 51 and the other a record of 52. Mrs. Shaw and Mr. R. B. Nixon tied with Miss Miller and Mr. L. J. Robertson for first place with exactly the same figures (54—7=47). Next on the list were Miss Fredoux and Mr. F. H. Brown, whose good handicap allowance brought them within one of the winning number. There were two other couples who under similar favourable conditions brought their net scores under fifty: Miss Pedraza and Mr. A. Stephen (59—10=49), and Miss Brownson and Mr. H. Cheetham(64—15=49). The accuracy with which the handicapper exercised his powers may be judged from the fact that the net scores of nine out of the twelve couples ranged from 47 to 52. The tie for first honours is not to be played off, as Miss Miller had to leave Bombay on Saturday afternoon. The first and second prizes will therefore be equally divided. The following are the detailed scores:—

		Score.	Handicap.	Net Score.
1	Mrs Shaw and R B Nixon	54	—7	47
	Miss Miller and L J Robertson	54	—7	47
3	Miss Fredoux and F H Brown	64	—16	48
4	Miss Pedraza and A Stephen	59	—10	49
	Miss Brownson & H Cheetham	61	—15	49
6	Mrs Plinston and G C Plinston	62	—12	50
7	Mrs Chitty and E B Raikes	51	Scratch	51
	Miss Humphrey and Peterkin	51	Scratch	51
9	Mrs Macbeth & Dr Macdonald	52	Scratch	52
10	Miss L Pedraza and Webster	70	—12	58
11	Mrs Hatch and M Reid	59	Scratch	59
12	Miss Clark and St Paul	61	Scratch	61

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

The misfortunes of a London newspaper editor in the month of September are always such as to excite the compassion of the most stony-hearted, and this year his case is more pitiable than ever. Of minor events, commencing with the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Langtry's costly jewel case and ending with the impudent robbery in the vicinity of a railway terminus in northern London of a waggon-load of the depreciated metal, there has been a fairly plentiful supply, but neither at home nor abroad is there what journalists call a first-class sensation, and the straits to which our oracles are driven is shown by the jejune character of their leading articles. The first article in the *Times* on Wednesday was devoted to the quarrel of its Sofia representative with the Bulgarian Minister of Affairs, about which no person in England cares two straws, and this morning the leading journal in an editorial on that charmingly novel subject—the weather—regrets that it cannot in print " decorously indulge in the freedom and vigour of criticism which are common in conversation; " in other words, use profane language about the extraordinary freak of Nature in making the last week of September hotter than the dog days in July. The able men who from Printing House Square watch over the affairs of the world and control the destinies of mankind, do not often shock our most dearly cherished beliefs by admitting that they are not infallible; but they are driven to-day to confess *urbi et orbi* that they cannot account for the phenomenal heat, which was bad enough before, but has been quite over-powering since last Monday, when, as the almanacks inform us, the sun entered Libra, and the autumn season commenced. This is a very serious state of things, and her Majesty's Government ought really to lose no time in appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter. Lord Salisbury cannot do less than this after what occurred in Paris the other day, when M. Faye, the astronomer, laid before the Academy of Sciences the translation of the Premier's address as President of the British Association, and expressed admiration for the masterly character of his lordship's oration. If it were not so sad, it would be amusing to notice the fitful attempts of the Liberal press to get up some interest in domestic politics, first by reiterating what they all said last week about the Duke of Devonshire's attitude to the Birmingham Programme, and next by indulging in forecasts of what legislation will be proposed next session. This particularly refers to the sprightly *Westminster* and the flighty *Chronicle*. The more sombre *Daily News* is for the time being almost entirely absorbed in moral and philosophical speculations on Mr. Balfour's light-hearted administration of the Royal Bounty. The Unionist journals do not bother themselves much about what will happen five or six months hence when Parliament reassembles; the Ministerial press, especially that part of it published in the provinces, seems more concerned to know what is to be the outcome (if any) of the great outcry just after the General Election as to the imperfect organization of the Liberal party, and although we do not hear much about the proposed Conference at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Labouchere is exerting himself to the utmost to keep the flame alight. His dislike for Lord Rosebery's leadership is as keen as ever, if not keener, and I shall not be astonished if the ex-Premier's increased activity on the Turf (as witness his success a fortnight ago at Doncaster and his failure yesterday at Newmarket, when both Ladas and Sir Visto were beaten in the race for the Jockey Club Stakes) is not used against him. The proceedings of the Irish Convention at Chicago seem to excite as much indifference in America as they excite contempt in this country, and hardly call for comment. Some idea of the folly of its promoters may be gathered from the remark of the chairman, a certain J. F. Finerty, that the delegates were there to " tell Russia " that if " she desires to conquer India our hearts and hands are with her." Just after this speech a friendly communication from the Polish Alliance was submitted!

Mr. Balfour, it is said, never reads newspapers, some of which, by the way, besides the *Daily News*, continue to fill a good deal of their space with comments on that unfortunate contribution of £200 to Mr. Brooks, the ex-Dissenting Minister, ex-Radical candidate, and ex-Liberal journalist, as to whose career *Truth* this week furnishes more curious information. If Mr. Balfour disdains to peruse the journals of the day, his colleague, Lord George Hamilton, is not indifferent to what appears in the press. His letter to the *Economist* shows this. That journal, under the heading " A False View of Indian Finance," contested the noble lord's contention in his Budget speech as to the expenditure of the Government of India having decreased during the years 1884-5—1894-5. His lordship sends to the *Economist* a memorandum he has had drawn up in the Financial Department of the India Office which, he maintains, upholds his conclusion. " There is," he says " a general impression amongst a certain section of the public that great economies can be effected in the cost of Indian administration. If this view is correct, Indian finance is in a more satisfactory condition than it would be if savings by reduction of expenditure are practically exhausted. I hold the latter opinion. I may be right or wrong in my contention, but I cannot be blamed as taking too optimistic a view of the future of Indian finance." The memorandum alleges that the *Economist's* criticisms were based on certain misconceptions which are enumerated, and points out that Lord George's comparison of the expenditure of 1884-5 was not with 1893-4, but with the following year, " in which the fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to effect very large reductions, chiefly in public works of various kinds, and he adopted the old form of net expenditure." Calculated in this way the figures come out as follows:—Total net expenditure 1884-5, Rx. 41,907,813; 1894-5, Rx. 52,747,800; increase, Rx. 10,839,987; exchange included therein, 1884-5, Rx. 3,523,396; 1894-5 Rx. 14,709,900; increase, Rx. 11,186,504; net expenditure, apart from exchange, 1884-5, Rx. 38,384,417; 1894-5 Rx. 38,037,900; reduction Rx. 346,517. The *Economist* sticks to its guns, and chuckles over Lord George's admission that so far as regards 1893-4 his contention that the increase in net expenditure is wholly due to loss on exchange will not hold good. As to the reductions in 1894-5 it observes that they were effected by the appropriation for administrative purposes of the famine relief fund as well as of a forced contribution from the provincial Government. The leading financial organ compiles a table from Sir Henry Fowler's return showing that in the period referred to by the present Secretary of State the "net administrative expenditure" went up about 25 per cent.—from Rx. 34,720,500 to Rx. 43,395,400. Your contemporary concludes:—" Are the military services, apart altogether from loss on exchange, now costing nearly five millions more, and the civil services about two and three-quarter millions more than they did in 1884-5? That is a plain question. Will Lord George Hamilton or the India Office give a plain answer to it?" The word is with Lord George.

I hear that Mr. W. S. Caine after securing his passage has decided not to visit India this cold weather. So far the only politicians I have heard of who intend to make a tour of India during the present recess are Mr. Ernest Beckett, M.P., and Sir John Pynder, M.P., both supporters of Lord Salisbury. The former rendered very valuable assistance to the advocates of the then Uncovenanted Civil Service when it was agitating a few years ago for the inquiry that was afterwards granted, and from which the officials in question derived considerable benefit. Parliamentarians are not thin-skinned, but I have heard some of them complain of the line of criticism sometimes indulged in in India at their expense. " We are told," they have said, " that we do not take sufficient interest in the affairs of our Eastern Empire. We are impressed with the complaint, and go to the trouble of making a journey to India to try to get some knowledge of the country at first hand. We do our best in the short time at our disposal to make ourselves acquainted with the problems that confront the British raj. But what is the consequence? If we open our mouths in any discussion on India when we return home we are abused for our pains and sneered at as ignorant globe-trotters. This naturally does not encourage us to extend our travels to India." There may be something in this; but the complaint against the roving M.P. is not that he interests himself in or speaks about India, but that he claims to know more of what she requires than men who have spent nearly the whole of their lives in the country. No one in India, at any rate, no one who occupies a responsible position, would wish to prevent members of Parliament from satisfying the desire common to all classes of the English community to see something of " the highest jewel in the British Crown; " such visitors, I believe, are always welcome. But do bless Anglo-Indians would like to see a little more modesty exhibited by the legislators who " do " the peninsula in five or six weeks, if not less.

I am told, though it may not be news to you, that Sir Robert Low is giving up the Oudh command and coming home. The *Times* in its article, this morning, on the successful withdrawal of the Chitral expeditionary force, expresses the feeling of the entire nation, whose gratitude to the troops who have recently upheld the British name will, if I am not mistaken, assume a tangible shape when their able commander arrives in this country. Sir Robert Low may be sure of a hearty and enthusiastic reception in his native land. I mentioned some time ago the admiration felt on the Continent, and especially in France, at the splendid manner in which the Chitral Campaign was carried out. What I said was confirmed a few weeks later by the few graceful words uttered at a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution by the much-respected Military Attache of the French Embassy, Major Le Comte Dupontavice. It was natural that people in France should have been impressed with the operations so rapidly and skilfully executed by General Low, contrasting as they did so remarkably with the dilatoriness and shortcomings of the French authorities in Madagascar. The statement made here that Count Dupontavice has, at the request of President Faure, applied to the British Government for full information respecting the provisions made for the sick and wounded of Sir Robert Low's force, is, I am able to state, quite correct, and this fact may be commended to the notice of those severe critics who find so much fault with medical administration in India. That system may have its defects, but defective as it is our neighbours across the Channel would be only too glad if they had a system half as good in Madagascar at the present moment. It is a pleasure as rare as it is gratifying to find France admitting that it has something to learn from England.

The Shahzada has once more shown us that he may be relied on to do one thing, and that is to follow his own sweet will. When I wrote a week ago, it was understood in London that he had been persuaded to give up his proposed trip to Rome. I have no definite knowledge on the subject, but I believe the authorities here were not very favourable to his visiting the Eternal City. Possibly they may have thought that his presence in the Italian capital in the midst of the commemoration of the Pope's downfall as a temporal power would be inconvenient. But Whitehall may propose; the Shahzada will dispose. After what has happened it would not cause any great surprise to hear of his turning up in Cairo or Jeddah. But it seems clear that if he tarries any longer he will have to get back to India in the best way he can. The orders to the commander of the Clive are, I understand, imperative. He is to return to India at once to assist in the local trooping. As you will doubtless have learned, the Shahzada and his suite will be landed at Kurrachee instead of Bombay. As his Highness is going to Kandahar before returning to Cabul, this arrangement will suit him, but the alteration was made principally for the convenience of the military authorities.

By all accounts the number of Americans who have visited these shores this year has been greater than ever, and this is saying a good deal. The reported engagement, now confirmed, of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt is, if we may believe Mr. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the *Times*, regarded on that side of the " herring pond " as an event of international importance. My experience, and I daresay it is that of other persons, is that the majority of travelling Americans disapprove of the increasing disposition on the part of transatlantic heiresses to find husbands amongst an " effete aristocracy." At any rate this is what our ingenuous friends are constantly telling us. Perhaps the grapes are sour, and I really think that some of the ill-natured stories which they set circulating were inventions prompted by jealousy or some other unworthy motive. Here is a recent example:—*Dramatis personæ*: (1) Wife of a Wealthy American, whether New Yorker, Bostonian or Chicagoan does not signify, whose daughter married into a European family of position; and (2) Lady Caller. *Lady Caller*: I hear, Mrs. Millionaire, that you are going to build yourself a fine new house, a real tiptop place. *Mrs. Millionaire*: You're rightly informed, my dear. It will be, I guess, tiptop, quite *palacious*, and what is more, it is to have a *spiral* staircase." If that is not malicious I do not know what malice is. It was told to a friend of mine by some Washington people whom he casully met at a fashionable sea-side resort.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 27th ultimo, says:—An interesting little ceremony took place, yesterday, at Earl's Court in what is known as the "Indian Theatre," when the natives employed at the exhibition, who will shortly be returning to their own homes, presented an illuminated address to Mr. Imre Kiralfy, the presiding genius of this excellent and successful show. Mr. Kiralfy's grateful friends wore their oriental dress, and they were envied by the Europeans present, for the thermometer was 85 deg. in the shade. The proceedings commenced by Mr. C. Ardeshir reading the address, first in Hindustani and then in English. It was as follows:—

> To Imre Kiralfy, Esq.,—We, the natives of India, brought to England for the purpose of taking a humble part in the magnificient exhibition created and designed by you, beg to tender you our sincere and hearty congratulations on the overwhelming success which has attended your great work. We especially thank you for the faithful and realistic representation you have given of our native land, and as representatives of its many peoples we believe that the exhibition, which owes its existence to your genius, will prove the means of placing our country more prominently before our beloved Empress and the people of this great nation. As strangers we are grateful to you for many acts of kind thoughtfulness towards us, and as Indians we thank you for the light in which you have placed our country before England and the world.—(Signed, on behalf of the Indians,)—C. Ardeshir.

The gift was accompanied by a silver bowl and some other articles of Indian workmanship. Mr. Kiralfy replied in the following terms:—

> Mr. Ardeshir and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for the kind and flattering words I have just heard, and for the handsome memento which accompanies them. It is most gratifying to me to find that you consider my endeavour to present to the British public a fitting representation of your native land has proved successful. India has always appeared to me as a land particularly favoured by Providence for natural beauty. The literature, the history, the arts of your country have always been the subject of my deep devotion and admiration. Its peoples have always exercised a peculiar fascination over my mind. Their kindness, their religiousness, their charity, their fellow-feeling, and their simplicity have always struck my imagination. Knowing the wonderful resources of that country, and the important position it occupies as one of the brightest jewels in the English Crown, it was but natural that I should select it as my first exhibition at Earl's Court. That the subject was a popular one has been shown by the vast number of people who have visited this exhibition since its opening. I desire now to express my thanks to you all who have aided me in my work, for it is your co-operation which has contributed so largely to the success of the exhibition. Happy indeed shall I be if this exhibition shall serve (as I believe it will) to further unite the two countries more firmly, and promote social feelings between the English people and the race which inhabits our Indian Empire.

Flowers were in Oriental fashion distributed amongst the visitors, and before we separated the conjurors performed some of their best tricks for our amusement.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27th SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Oriental, Capt. L. H. Moufe, with the Overland Mails of 27th September, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Adams, Surg-Lt-Col and Mrs
Arnold, Miss
Arnold, Mr
Atkinson, Mrs and two children
Brockman, Mr D
Bowler, Mrs J
Bliss, Mr J
Bliss, Mrs J
Blackburn, Mrs H
Brockmans, Mrs D & infant
Bowman, Mr and Mrs
Bell, Miss
Bryant, Mr H P
Cooke, Professor
Coleman, Mrs
Cresswell, Mr E
Chitty, two Misses
Cooper, Miss
Campbell, Col L
Dallinger, Mr and Mrs
Dyer Rev and Mrs A X
Dunkley, Mrs
Dick, Mrs
Douglas, Mrs
Dalrymple, Mr
Denny, Mr and Mrs
Dupen, Mr E P
Dickenson, Miss
Elliot, Mr H
Elliott, Mr A H
Evans Mr and Mrs C T
Evans, Mr and Mrs and three children
Gabbett, Miss
Gordon, Mr
Hutchinson, Miss
Hefenden, Mr
Hawkins, Mrs
Herbert, Major and Mrs
Hilliard, Miss
Humphrey, Miss
Harriott, Mr and Mrs and child
Hindle, Mr H O
Hodding, Mrs
Kerr, Mr J M
Kerr, Miss
Lawes, Mr
Litton, Mr M W
Lumsden, Mr D
Lyon, Mr and Miss W T
Meston, Mrs J and 2 infants
Marks, Surg-Capt R J
Mears, Mrs
MacGregor, Mrs H T and Miss
Morgan, Mrs E J
Mountcastle, Miss
Mark, Mr P R
Martin, Mrs and child
Martins, Mr and Mrs
Nicholson, Miss
Pratt, Mr and Mrs C and two children
Paterson, Miss
Plowden, Mr and Mrs
Rennie, Mr J M
Rosario, Mr
Rowbotham, Mrs
Simpson, Mr J Hope
Sheridan, Mr F C
Steel, Rev J
Sturge, Mrs
Smith, Mr H
Stevenson, Col, Mrs Miss and child
Simpson, Mr A S
Taylor, Mr W
Thompson, Mr A
Tullock, Mr
Tod, Mr H
Talbot, two Misses
Woolcombe, Mrs R and infant
Wood, Mr A H
Walter, Miss E G
Williams, Mr and Mrs and infant

From Brindisi.

Ackdyian, Mr
Archdeacon of Bombay
Agnew, Mr P D
Arnett, Mr G
Armstrong, Mr A K
Black, Mr C
Boileau, Col H
Bishop of Calcutta
Beaumont, Capt
Bell, Mr W P
Bollam, Mr E
Burke, Mr and Mrs
Buyers, Mr and Mrs
Brown, Lieut
Chalmers, Mr
Clarkson, Surg-Capt
Carleton, Mr C F
Crawley, Capt and Mrs
Cory, Rev C P
Davis, Surg-Lt-Col.
Deens, Mr J
Boyne, Capt
Durand, Col
Elson Mrs and two children
Fielden, Mr J P
Fraser, Col and Mrs
Faulder, Mr and Mrs C J
Grierson-Jackson, Mr W
Grant, General H T
Gymer, Mr F W
Green, Mr J
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs
Hunt, Col
Hawkins, Major
Ketson, Mr
Kelly, Rev W
Large, Mr P S
Lean, Major W W
Langdon, Mr N E
Lee, Mrs L E
Moore, Rev H O
Marsh, Mr and Mrs
Marshall, Col and Mrs
McNeil, Mr J
Millett, Mr G P
Martin, Major and Mrs
Maddock, Mr
Morley, Rev and Mrs
Masuda, Mr
Newbould, Mr and Mrs
Prior, Mr R W
Petris, Miss
Porter, Major
Pitman, Mr T T
Porter, Mrs L
Pelt, Mr A W
Schmidt, Mr
Skurr, Mr S
Stevens-Nash, Lieut
Swaine, Lieut-Col C D
Twinning, Mr
Tweedie, Mr
Turner, Mrs
Thackery, Mr
Usher, Mr G
Whitney, Mr F
Williams, Mr A
Withams, Mr J F
Wynn, Mr R T
Wood, Mr E L
White, Mr and Mrs
Williams, Mr W K
Woodroffe, Mr W L R
Yoosof, Mr H C
Yorstoun, Capt C
Young, Mrs C

From Aden.—Schmidt, Mr

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

If there has been no great even overshadowing all the rest this week, there have been a great many happenings of considerable interest. Ireland contributes a large part of the total, as usual: but some of her contributions are distinctly unusual in their harmonious character. We have Mr. H. Plunkett, M.P., and Mr. J. H. Parnell, M.P., to mention no other political antagonists, joining to promote the material interests of the Irish farmers; and we have Mr. William O'Brien writing a most friendly letter of suggestions for Mr. Gerald Balfour. Other news includes Bishop O'Dwyer's strictures upon the hoisting of the British flag during the festivities of Rome, a conference of the Evangelical Alliance at Belfast, and a dynamite outrage near Askeaton. Ireland, too, seems to have had the worst of such thunderstorms as have accompanied the extraordinary and unseasonable heat.

The question of our voluntary schools, many of which seem likely to succumb if further recognition of their services is not speedily made by the State, has been brought to the front again by Mr. A. J. Balfour's letter to Lord Cranborne, and by the publication of Mr. Spottiswoodd's Draft Bill. The opinion of Lord Cross on the subject has been published through the Carlisle Diocesan Conference. Several other of these diocesan assemblies have been held during the week, and have been the occasion of remarks by Bishop Stubbs and Bishop Creighton on the question of reunion. An ecclesiastical gathering of a much less conventional kind was held in London the other day, when an attempt was made to form a sort of curates' trade union. The centenary of the London Missionary Society has been marked by an important convention, at which Khama and his fellow chiefs (now visiting various parts of the country) were present.

Among other articles and correspondence this week, there is Dr. Parker's suggestions for the rebuilding of London, a *resume* of the work of the young Parish Councils, official reports on the wages of manual labour and on the transactions of the Post Office, a defence of the British farmer from his critics, and some important information—received from Australia by way of the West Indies—on the tendencies of our Colonial trade.

An Atlantic liner has been sunk by collision in the Channel, but fortunately without loss of life. The inquest on the victims of the Iona fire creates an impression that in that case also no fatal results need have occurred.

Two serious robberies have been reported during the week. Mrs. Langtry's jewels, valued at £40,000, have been obtained from her bankers by means of a forged order; and a van load of silver ingots has been stolen in a London street.

Two dramatic events call for mention—the production of " Cheer, Boys, Cheer at Drury Lane and the appearance at the Lyceum of Mr. Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Romeo and Juliet.

Personal intelligence includes the movement of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Denmark, and the betrothal of the Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

Japan is said to entertain feelings of revenge towards Russia, to which she will some day give expression.

Many rumours are afloat with regard to Russian action in the Far East and the possibility of a Russian occupation of Port Arthur.

Shocking stories of misery and mismanagement continue to arrive in connection with the Madagascar expedition.

At the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument, on Sept. 20, Signor Crispi spoke strongly against the temporal pretensions of the Pope.

China is said to have flouted certain British demands and an anti-foreign proclamation has been published over the signature of the Emperor.

The Anti-Semites have gained great victories in the elections to the Vienna Town Council.

Lieut. Peary and his companions returned to Newfoundland on Sept. 21, after two years' adventures in Greenland.

The Lucknow Dinner was held on Sept. 25.

A new Blue-Book on Zululand shows that Mr. Chamberlain supports Lord Ripon's policy with regard to certain annexations to which the Boers object.

In a contest between the London and New York athletes in New York, the Englishmen were beaten in every event.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, C.S.I., Mad. C.S.; G. Baillie, M.D. (Dep.-Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals), Mad. Ret.; Gen. R. J. Baumgartner, C.B.; Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine; Viscount Parker; Sir H. Bromley, Bart.; Mr. H. Illingworth; Mr. D. Chadwick; M. Lupin; Hon. Mrs. Wickham; Mrs. Owen.

THE AUSTRIA LLOYD'S S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

The following is the list of passengers, arrived on Saturday morning, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie, Captain A. Fellner, from Trieste, Venice, and Fuime:—

Adler, Mr
Anderson, Rev and Mrs
Birch, Lieut
Boneland, Mr
Cerchiani, Mr A
Dyson, Mr and Mrs T E
Finch, Mr V
Fucile, Mr V
Hansgirg, Dr A
Harwood, Mr J
Hoffmann, Mr
Lely, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Maffesanti, Mr
Palm, Mr and Mrs, and three children
Plath, Rev Prof L C
Pirie, tow Misses
Sanders, Mr T

A paragraph stating that Lord Rosebery is a collector of Napoleon relics is, it seems, causing his lordship great annoyance, as each post brings him offers of such things with which he is quite unable to cope.

THE LIABILITY FOR HOUSE CONNECTION IN BOMBAY.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner has taken Counsel's opinion regarding the position of the Corporation with reference to the balance of the house connections in the first drainage section and several other points arising from or pertaining thereto. The case prepared for counsel (Mr. J. D. Inverarity) by the solicitors to the Municipality (Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley) was as follows:—

Shortly after the present system of sewerage in Bombay was commenced, a question arose as to whether the cost of making house connections with the new sewers should be thrown on the house-owner [which the provisions of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 (then in force) would have allowed], or should be borne by the Municipality.

On the 21st December the Corporation passed a resolution as follows:—" (1) That the Corporation are of opinion that the Municipality should undertake the work of making house connections in the first section of the new main drainage works; and (2) that the cost of making the said house connections be defrayed by the Municipality."

On the 3rd of November of the following year (1882) the Corporation passed a further resolution as follows:—" That the Municipality undertake to pay for the entire cost of the construction of house connections both inside and outside the house and to maintain all fitting outside the four walls of the house hereafter, provided that this undertaking on the part of the Municipality shall not apply to houses to be built hereafter except so far as the maintenance is concerned, and that it shall not apply either as regards construction or maintenance to any property on which the consolidated rate is not charged in full (except in the case of charitable and religious institutions). That in the case of any building standing in its own compound the question of the payment of the cost of constructing and maintaining the connections be referred by the Commissioner to the Corporation as he may deem necessary."

And on the 3rd of June, 1887, it was further resolved by the Corporation as follows:—" That in the opinion of the Corporation the work of making house connections to mills and trading concerns as well as to private buildings in the first drainage section should be undertaken by the Municipality at Municipal expense in accordance with the terms of the Corporation's resolution No. 2268, dated 3rd November, 1882." It will thus be seen that from the commencement the Corporation have been inclined to hold that in the first drainage section the house connection should be made at Municipal expense. In order to defray the cost, the Corporation have raised Rs. 5,75,000 (portion of a loan of 44 lakhs known as the Sanitary Works Loan) for the express purpose of providing the funds necessary for making the house connections in this section. Out of that loan about 2¼ lakhs have already been spent on the work, and there is still a balance of about 3½ lakhs available and unspent. The Commissioner's letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated the 23rd September, 1895 (print sent herewith), shows what has been done so far in the matter of making connections, and from that it will be seen that there are a very large number of houses in the first drainage section still remaining to be connected. It will also be seen that the cost of completing the connections in this first drainage section will very largely exceed the amount raised and budgetted for the purpose. Under these circumstances Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta has given notice of his intention, at the meeting of the Corporation on the 10th instant, to move for the rescission by the Corporation of their previous resolution of November, 1882. Copy of his notice of motion is sent herewith. The result of this, if carried, will, of course, be that, house-owners will be called on to bear the expense of connecting their own houses just as they have been and will be called on to do so in portions of the city other than the first drainage section, and if they fail to do so, the provision of the Act to compel them will have to be put in force. One complication which may arise is that in most cases notices have already been served long ago on all house-owners in this district the effect shown in to the printed form sent herewith.

No. 555.

Counsel's attention is drawn to section 260 of the Municipal Act. In the Acts of 1872 and 1878 (which were in force when the resolution of November, 1882, was passed) there was no corresponding section, and the acts apparently contemplated that all works for drinage, etc., of private properties should be done at the expense of the owners as they provided that such expense should be "recoverable" from such owners. The resolution of No. 1882, it will be noticed not only purports to undertake the cost of construction, but also maintenance of all external fittings, and in this connection counsel is referred to section 242 of the present Municipal Act under which such fittings vest in the Corporation unless they have ortherwise determined.

The opinion received from Mr. Inverarity is as follows:—

Queries.	Opinion.
1. Whether, under the circumstances stated, the Corporation, can legally rescind their resolution of 3rd November, 1882, or whether house-owners in the first drainage section whose houses have not yet been connected could establish any legal obligation on the part of the Municipality in their favour and could compel the Municipality to carry out that resolution in its entirety.	1. I am of opinion that they can rescind the resolution. They have resolved to pay for what they were not bound to pay for, and can decide now not to do so. They have entered into no contract or incurred any legal liability to any one *unless* there is any particular house-holder who has acted on the representation contained in the resolution, in which case the querists would be estopped in that particular instance from declining to pay for what they represented they would pay for.
2. Whether the fact that the loan has been raised for the purpose of carrying out these works, and that a considerable balance of that loan still remains unspent affects the question raised in the last query.	2. I think this does not effect the question.
3. Whether in that event there would be any advantage in exhausting the loan in the manner determined on prior to deciding for the future that house-owners are to be called on themselves to bear the cost of the work.	3. No.
4. In the event of the Municipality being, in counsel's opinion, legally committed to proceeding with the house connections in the first drainage section in accordance with the resolution of November, 1882, either to the full extent of houses remaining unconnected or the extent of the unexpended balance of the loan, does the fact of their having undertaken and being bound to carry on such work create or give rise to any legal right on the part of owners elsewhere than in the first drainage section to have their houses connected on similar terms.	4. No.
5. Where house connections have been put up at Municipal expense, are the Municipality liable—(*a*) by virtue of the resolution of 3rd November, 1882, or (*b*) part from that Resolution, to maintain and keep such connections and the incidental fittings in repair.	5. I think they are apart from the resolution, as these fittings are vested in the Municipality by section 242 having been made at the charge of the Municipal Fund. If the Corporation determine that they shall not vest under section 242, it may be that they would not, after such resolution, be bound to maintain, but I confess I am not at all clear as to what is meant by " or shall *at any time* otherwise determine " in section 242. Whether this gives a right of *divesting* after the property has vested is doubtful. It seems to me that wherever the Municipality have already done the work they cannot recover the cost from the owner. The owner might fairly say: " If you had not lent me the notice that, if I did not to do the work, you would do it at your own expense, I would have done he work myself. If I had known I would have to pay in any case, I should have done it myself." In cases where the work has not been done, the notice sent I think, can be withdrawn and a fresh notice sent under section 231 giving notice that, if the work is not done the Commissioner will do it at the owner's expense under section 489.

The E. I. Railway earnings, week ending 21st September, were Rs. 9,56,175. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 923,518. Increase, Rs. 32,657. From 1st July, 1895, to 21st September, 1895, Rs. 1,01,39 436. From 1st July, 1894, to 21st September, 1894, Rs. 99,64,324. Increase, Rs. 1,75,112. Miles open, week ending 21st September, 1895, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61 Increase, Rs. 35·18. Per mile open, week ending 21st September, 1895, Rs. 563. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 555. Increase, Rs. 8.

A British force, numbering about 500 men, marched, on Aug. 12, to attack the stronghold of a chief in East Africa, named M'Baruk Ben Rashid. The place, which is called M'Weli, was attacked on the morning of Aug. 17, and carried. The stockade, as well as a number of smaller ones in the neighbourhood, was destroyed. The chief and most of his people left M'Weli as soon as the seven-pounder opened fire. The British force consisted of 1,300 men, of whom 750 were porters. They had with them one seven-pounder and four Maxim guns. The casualties on the British side were not serious. Gen. Sir Lloyd Matthews was slightly wounded in a surprise attack.

THE MUTINY IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR GOA CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 11.

A VERY ludicrous order has been received from Lisbon, and there are some other features of the mutiny which are turning it—or at least the measures taken to repress it—into a huge farce. The Government both here and at Lisbon seem incapable of acting with thoroughness and decision, and all kinds of absurd proposals are being made. The Governor-General having telegraphed to Portugal, that with the force at his disposal it was impossible to bring the deserted soldiers to submission, the Minister wired an order for the equipment of the Custom House and Abkari Departments' sepoys, to carry out an expedition against the deserters. It is well known of what stuff the Custom House and Abkari sepoys are made, and the proposal is simply ridiculous. The men have never handed a gun, and besides that, being of Maratha extraction, they could scarcely be expected to fight very earnestly against their relatives and castemen. Representations having been made to the Minister that his proposal could not be carried out with any success, instructions have been received to raise a volunteer corps, as the following order translated from the *Official Boletim*, and signed by the Governor-General, will show :—

"Having received instructions to engage volunteers for military service in the territory at Goa, I do hereby declare as follows :—

"(1.) The young men who may enlist themselves as volunteers will be bound for service for a period of six months the most, having to serve in the province where they have been recruited, or in the other province. In the latter case they will be allowed a travelling allowance besides the pay of their respective posts.

"(2.) The same volunteers serving in company of soldiers belonging to the battalion of Artillery, battalion of Infantry, or the battalion of Police in Pangim or Marmagoa, shall have right to the extra allowance to which the other soldiers are entitled.

"(3.) At the termination of the period mentioned in para. first the volunteers shall be discharged, save those whose services at Goa the Government may require, and if they should also agree to keep themselves on the roll.

"(4.) As the candidates may be forthcoming for enlistment before the Administrator, he will hand them over to the Officer Commanding the detachment in his province to put them under drill."

From the above it would seem that the man-of-war Vasco da Gama does not bring a sufficient force to subdue the deserters, and that an auxiliary corps is to be raised to attain that end. The Governor-General sent a telegram to the Governor of Damaun asking him to despatch to Goa a detachment of 50 soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Julio Lobato, who were to start on the 8th instant. Capt. Britto, the Commanding Officer, communicated the intelligence, and instilled enthusiasm in the soldiers who were going on military duty, and they were satisfied and ready to start. However, false rumours were spread that Lieutenant Roncon, with two sergeants and thirty soldiers, who were sent in pursuit of the deserters, were killed. The detachment prepared to start declined to go, and asked for discharge, which the Governor of Damaun at once granted. Lieutenant-Colonel Felner is going to retire to Portugal, handing over the command of the military garrison to Major Lucio Faria. Captain Rocha, who had gone to Bombay on a special mission to purchase arms and cartridges, was recalled on Saturday by a telegraphic message.

There are strong rumours that the Vasco da Gama brings a new Governor-General, and that the Viscount de Ourem will be relieved of his post on arrival of the vessel. The enquiry by the Committee into the desertion of the soldiers ended on the 4th instant, and it has transpired that two members voted in one way, and the other two in another. It is not known whether the President gave a casting vote. The Administrator of Sanquelim has taken refuge through fear in Pangim. He wanted to hand over the charge to his assistant, but the latter declined to go to Sanquelim, alleging sickness. The Administrator then tried to hand over the charge to Mr. Monteiro, a member of the Municipal Corporation, but he also declined. Finally, the charge was given to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Carneiro, a pensioner, far too old for any work. It is reported that the British post at the frontier has been garrisoned, and a number of people have taken refuge therein. Two barrels of gunpowder from the fort of Aiorna have been taken possession of by the deserters, who are now preparing for resistance. The old guns in the Fort of Nanuz have been cleaned, and blacksmiths have been engaged to manufacture bullots. A batch of deserters visited Sanquelim, and wanted a sum of Rs. 1,000 from a trader, called Xettis. He, in company with other shop-keepers, collected some 300 rupees and gave them to the deserters, but they were not satisfied with the amount. The subsidy having been withdrawn, the deserters have made a claim for their pay, which has been refused. Though they receive some money and food from the frightened villagers, it has not been sufficient for their wants. They have now resorted to levying taxes from the people who are their friends and relatives, and no doubt they will get something to keep them going. The treasury at Mapuga has not been removed to Pangim, although it was reported that the deserters had an eye upon it when forced by hunger.

THE DRAMA IN INDIA.

THE passengers arriving in Bombay by the mail steamer on Saturday, included Mr. T. V. Twinning, the popular lessee of the Corinthian Theatre, Calcutta. During the short period Mr. Twinning was in England he made arrangements with a number of London dramatists of repute, which will probably have an important bearing on the future of professional acting in India. It is a well-known fact that plays when first produced at home promptly find their way to this country, and the authors feel that the time has now come when they should protect their own interests and have at least some share in the profit attaching to the production of their latest dramas abroad. With this end in view such prominent playwrights and publishers as S. French and Co., H. A. Jones, Pinero, G. R. Sims, C. Raliegh, R. Buchanan, Comyns Carr, Dr. Carr, A. Ross, Yardley-Stephenson, Dance, &c., have given Mr. Twinning full powers of attorney, entitling him to authorise companies to produce their plays and to collect fees and royalties from them for so doing. Mr. Twinning left last night for Calcutta, where he will open on the second of next month with "The Grasshopper," in which Miss Jennie Lee will be the star. On the following Saturday he will produce the "New Woman," with Miss Lucia Harwood as the star. Mr. Twinning has also obtained authority to produce the other new comedies, burlesques, and musical pieces, which have been the rage of the recent London season. That the artistes he has brought out from home are sufficiently gifted to do full justice to these new pieces, will be apparent to all who follow the dramatic doings of the London season when we say that, in addition to the ladies already mentioned, they include the Misses Ada Lee, Amy Dewhurst, Zoe Gelfillan, E. Caryllon, Joan Burnett, Mdlles. Nandin and D'Angle, Misses Lellie Cletherow, McNeill, and Saliee Booth, and Messrs. Knox Orde, F. Carter, V. Wallace, L. Stanley, C. Fowler, and Carrell. Mr. Twinning was contemplating bringing this galaxy of talent to **Bombay next January, but is finding some difficulty in arranging for the hiring of a theatre.**

A JUROR'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If our able and genial Chief Justice will be so good as to cause the jury lists to be sent round to the various jurors, to ascertain whether it is desirable that the hour for the sitting of the Sessions Court be changed from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., he will at once ascertain to a certainty their correct opinion. I believe the general body of jurors will desire the change.—Yours, &c.,

A THIRTY YEARS' SPECIAL JUROR.

Malabar Hill, Oct. 12.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION,—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Re.1-4, of MADON SONS & Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL JOHN PENNYCUICK, Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, has been appointed a C.S.I. This is in recognition of his services in connection with the Periyar Project.

MR. J. D. REES, of the Madras Civil Service—better known outside Madras as the accomplished Secretary who wrote some most agreeable accounts of Lord Connemara's tours—has been appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

LAST year shows a net revenue on the working of the Salt Department of Bengal of nearly eight and a-half lakhs of rupees. A statement submitted by the Board of Revenue indicates a progressive increase in the quantity of salt imported during the last ten years, and a rapid decline broken by occasional fluctuations in the local manufacture of salt. In 1894, only two lakhs of maunds were manufactured locally, as compared with 128 lakhs imported by sea. The Government of Bengal again finds fault with the management of the Madras Government in respect of the Orissa Salt Department. It seems that the efforts of the Madras Administration to increase the consumption of licit salt were a greater failure than ever. The rate consumed per head was the lowest returned during the last five years, and was far smaller than any rate recorded while Orissa was under the Bengal Board of Revenue. In spite of the fact that the Madras Government maintains an establishment which cost a lakh and a-half last year, the total sale of licit salt in Orissa was less than any year since the district came under the control of the present revenue authority. Under these circumstances the Government of India will presently be asked to decide upon the advisability of re-transferring the administration of the Salt Department of Orissa to Bengal.

AT Darjiling on Tuesday the adjourned trial of the Butiah who struck Mr. Cooper with his kukri at the Lebong Native Sports, was resumed when much interest was shown by the public in the case. The charge against the prisoner, which had originally been one of attempted murder of Mr. Cooper, was amended, and the prisoner was committed to the Sessions for trial on three counts : first, attempt to murder Mr. Gowenloch, second, causing grievous bodily hurt to, and third, attempt to murder Mr. Cooper.

A CHOICE specimen of Chinese euphuisms appears in a recent issue of the *Pekin Gazette*, which refers to a sentence imposed by the degraded Viceroy of Szechuan upon a young man who had killed his grandfather. The youth, it appears, was drunk, and while in that state was upbraided and struck with the flat of a wood-cleaver by his venerable relative. Upon this Wa Tacheng snatched the cleaver from the old man and threatened him with it. The *Gazette* describes the catastrophe as follows : "Apparently being drunk he could not judge his own movements, and although the culprit declared that any intention of hurting his grandsire was quite far from his mind, the relative proximity of the old man was too near to enable him to avoid the impetus of the threatening gesture, for the cleaver entered the left side of the old man's neck." In other words the young fellow struck his grandfather harder than he intended, and killed him. He has been sliced to death for the crime, and his father has been beaten with bamboos as the person responsible for Wa Tacheng's up-bringing. Perhaps it was as well for the grandfather that he did not survive the attack made upon him. According to Chinese logic he was responsible for the existence both of his son and his grandson, and consequently he would have been severely punished if he had lived for rearing such a progeny.

Two years ago when the Department of Public Instruction, Punjab, prescribed object lessons as a compulsory subject in the curricula of schools of all kinds, it was confidently expected that the change would promote the practical training of the intelligence and the eye, which in all European countries is considered an important adjunct to good education. The Director of Public Instruction took care to issue a set of elaborate instructions to ensure the subject being taught properly. It appears, however, from a circular issued by Dr. Sime, two or three days ago, that the lessons are taught from books instead of orally from the things themselves, thereby defeating the entire object of such lessons. It is even said that very frequently the masters have required the boys to purchase the books that have been prepared on the lessons, and are content if each lesson is committed to memory. The instructions issued in 1893 laid down that this method was to be carefully avoided. But it appears, as Dr. Sime says, that, despite the vigilange of the supervising officers, the method condemned is that very frequently followed in the schools. The Deputy Commissioners, who superwise the schools on behalf of the local bodies, and the inspecting officers who periodically inspect them, will, the Director trusts, see that the use of any books by the scholars bearing on the object lessons is absolutely forbidden. The teachers should prepare the lessons with all the aids within their reach, and a special book of hints on each of the lessons is being prepared for their use; but the scholars should come to the lessons with only their senses and intelligences to help them. Things must need looking after rather badly when the Director of Public Instruction is compelled to request that "inspecting officers will do all they can, in this and kindred matters, to make Departmental circulars other than mere waste paper." This state of things is greatly to be regretted in schools which are all manned by trained and certificated teachers.

SOME further details of the recent riot at Benares are forthcoming. It seems that the Benares Kotwali has no door or gates, and the riotous sepoys were inside before the armed guard, which appears to be a permanent institution, and not, as in Allahabad and other places, present only on exceptional occasions, could be mustered to meet them. The Kotwal himself, fearing the place would be carried, seized his double-barrelled gun and cartridges and fired, and a shout going up that the cartridge was blank, he fired again. Some of the armed police then coming up the sepoys retreated, and were pursued down a lane, when another collision took place, and sixteen shots were fired by three constables. The original responsibility for firing thus rests with the Kotwali himself, but whether he was justified in taking this extreme step, or whether the Kotwali would actually have been in danger of being carried had he not done so, are points upon which it would be premature to expresss a decided opinion. It is clear that there was no immediate provocation for the attack of the sepoys ; but why they should have gone to the Kotwali at all is a mystery. The important point is to discover whether they had any personal grudge against the Kotwal only or against the whole police force at large, and, if so, how this resentment arose. *Prima facie*, one would suppose that a very strong grudge must have existed before a body of native soldiers, who must have known well the gross outrage they were committing on civil order and military discipline, ventured so deliberate an attack on the Kotwali.

IN a description of the Periyar project a correspondent writes :—Some six miles below the watershed on the western side of the ghats a huge dam has been built, intercepting the Periyar River and forming an artificial lake with an area of fourteen square miles. This dam is of concrete, 1,300 feet in length and 177 feet high. Its thickness at the base is 138 feet, at the crest 12 feet, and it has a parapet of 4 feet. It contains five million cubic feet of masonry, which shows how much labour and material has been expended upon it. From this lake is a rock cutting 25 feet wide and in places 30 feet deep. At its terminus begins the tunnel through the hills. This has been driven through hard syenite. Its length is 5,700 feet, its height 7½ feet, and its breadth 12 feet. To quote a recent description : "The stone taken out has been utilised in the construction of the dam, being carried down to the river bank by a gravity railroad and conveyed thence by moving buckets suspended on cables that are stretched from point to point wherever material is needed." When the water leaves the tunnel at its eastern end it flows down the Vigai channel for 86 miles, and then by means of a weir it is drawn into canals which will irrigate the Madura plains. It is calculated that 30,000 millions of cubic feet will be made available for irrigation purposes. Over 100,000 acres of land will eventually reap the benefits of that additional water-supply, but it will take ten years for this area to come under irrigation. The project has taken many years to complete, for the dam and tunnel are of such a kind that progress was necessarily slow. The original estimate of cost, in 1884, was between 64 and 65 lakhs of rupees, but as a matter of fact 87¼ lakhs have been spent. The gross revenue resulting from the canals is taken at over six lakhs per annum, and deducting 1¼ lakhs as the charge for maintenance there should be five lakhs each year as a net return, or over 6 per cent. on the capital outlay. The Periyar project is thus classed among Productive Public Works, and the people in the Madura District will be saved from the terrible effects of drought while the State gets a handsome return on the money laid out.

THE practical completion of the Periyar Project, at the inauguration of which Lord Wenlock was present on Thursday, adds yet another great work to the list of those carried out by Indian engineers. In this instance the problem was to utilise the water-supply on one side of a range of mountains for irrigation purposes on the other. The ghats which run parallel with the Malabar coast receive a very heavy rainfall, the monsoon current impinging upon them in its upward course from Ceylon ; but this fall is almost entirely confined to the western side of the range, the clouds failing to pass over the barrier opposed to them. The result is that on the eastern side the annual rains are scanty, Madura receiving only a third of the quantity which falls in Travancore. The streams which pass through the latter State run for the greater part of their course amidst luxuriant tropical jungle, racing down to the coast and emptying themselves into the sea with little profit in the fertilisation of the land. The Periyar is the principal river in Travancore, and its source is very near the watershed. In fact, within a few miles there rises one of the affluents of the Vigai River which flows eastward through Madura to the Coromandel coast. According to Mr. Buckley, in his valuable book *Irrigation Works in India and Egypt*, "the supply in the Vigai has been used for irrigation from time immemorial and the river is crossed by many small weirs and anicuts, which divert the available supply into small tanks : it has indeed been asserted that in an average year not a drop of the Vigai water reaches the sea, but the supply is most scanty and uncertain." He tells us also that from the beginning of the century the project for diverting the surplus waters of the Travancore jungles across the hill between the Periyar and the Vigai has been put forward in various shapes, but it was only in September 1884 that the Secretary of State gave his formal sanction to the scheme. Major (now Colonel) Pennycuick worked out the plans and estimates ; he has seen the project through to completion ; and now, as Secretary to the Madras Government in the Public Works Department, he has the satisfaction of knowing that success has been achieved.

FROM the 28th ultimo to the 4th instant, 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 320 Hindus, 45 Mahomedans and 1 other died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 394 persons. The everage for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 362. The deaths are thus classified :—3 from cholera, 6 from measles, 141 from fevers, 44 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 184 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 45·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 41·6 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Government mules employed in the Chitral expedition came splendidly out of the trial. Of eleven thousand used only about one hundred gave out, including 27 killed over precipices. Sixty more were cast as unfit at Nowshera. The percentage of casualties is thus very small, and the animals remaining are reported to be in a wonderful condition. The Commissariat-Transport Department are to be congratulated.

MAJOR SPANKIE has been appointed to the vacancy in the Judge Advocate-General's Department caused by Captain Owenn's death. He is transferred from Rangoon to Secunderabad ; Captain Acton, 1st Madras Lancers, going to Rangoon as Officiating Judge Advocate-General.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEDMAN has now been appointed to the Command of the Burma District, and Major-General Badcock succeeds General Stedman as Quartermaster-General. Colonel T. F. Hobday becomes Commissary-General-in-Chief in India. On the other hand Major-General Corrie Bird obtains the Lucknow District.

AT the Bankruptcy Court, on Sept. 24, there was a sitting for the public examination of Oscar Wilde. Mr. Grain, for the bankrupt, applied for an adjournment, as he believed it was almost certain that a sufficient sum would be subscribed by the bankrupt's friends to pay the creditors 20s. in the pound. The case was adjourned to Nov. 20.

PUNISHMENT has recently been inflicted upon one of the most turbulent tribes in Somaliland, and this without the expense and worry of a military expedition from Aden. The Rer Hared and Rer Ughaz, two clans which are notorious for their raids and their attacks upon caravans, became such a thorn in the side of their neighbours that the latter determined to read them a lesson. Application was accordingly made to General Cunningham, the Resident at Aden, for permission to attack the offenders. This was accorded in the interests of the loyal and peaceful tribesmen, who assembled 500 horsemen and camel sowars, and 1,200 footmen. Mr Cox, the British Consul at Berbera, with his Assistant Political Officer, was directed to accompany the force, with a view to the sufficient but not savage coercion of the Rer Hared and Ughaz. The operations were most successful; stolen flock and herds were recovered, and the raiders were shown that tribal feeling would no longer countenance their practices. They were scattered and pursued so relentlessly that they had to give up the loot which they had accumulated, and they will in future think twice before molesting their neighbours again. Mr. Cox had only a small escort of military police, mounted on camels, with him, but his presence gave great moral support to the tribal force, and at the same time effectually checked the ruthless slaughter which would have been justified by Somali custom. The Rer Hared have frequently threatened British officers travelling near their villages, but they are not likely to give trouble hereafter. Not a single soldier was moved against them, and the late affair shows that the loyal Somalis are quite equal to dealing with malcontent clans if their movements are directed by our officers, whom they know and trust.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs : M. Barthelemy-Saint-Hilaire, who was a member of the Corps Legislatif in 1870, belonged to the Thiers group of Liberals, and dined daily at the house of his leader, said, in speaking to-day of Count Benedetti's forthcoming book, "To believe it I must first read it, and compare what he says with what happened in the Committee Rooms and Lobby of the Palais Bourbon, because everything coming from a Bonapartist source should be suspected. So far from the Corps Legislatif wanting war there were not sixty members who were for it, and most of these were moved by a wish to stand well with the Court. The war vote was torn from all the others. It is puerile to dwell on the despatches falsified by Bismarck. What business had the Imperial Government to ask Prussia, then flushed with victory, to renounce for ever all the Hohenzollern claims to reign over Spain? Such a demand either showed egregious folly or a wish to pick a quarrel. How could Prussia renounce for ever? Did the future thus belong to her? Prussia would have let France alone, but the Court of the Tuileries in a dynastic interest would not let Prussia be. I was a colleague of Prince Louis Napoleon in the Assembly. He used to go about declaring that he had but one object in life—to avenge Leipzic, Waterloo, and Trafalgar. They were bygones, but he refused to see it. That old notion came up again in 1870, but it was Prussia that was only to receive the whipping. Sedan was a just judgment on the Empire, but unfortunately its almost immediate effect was to place France in hostile relations with Italy and Germany, the three nations representing true civilization on the Continent. The Silver Jubilee of Sedan witnesses the alliance of France with a barbarous power that threatens civilization, and the inflow of French gold in a full deep stream into the Russian Treasury in spite of the depreciation of the rouble."

THE CONDEMNED FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that you have commented on the Duarte poisoning case, I think I may venture to say that, as Tom Farrell who is reported to have given the poison to Fonseca is dead and gone, the only witness before the court was the Mahomedan ex-policeman. On the other hand, Mr. Stevens has deposed that Tom Farrell used to tell him whenever anything was taken from the cup-board, whereas Farrell did not inform his master that he sold such poison to Fonseca. This seems to militate against the statement of the Mahomedan. It also appears that Anacleto Duarte was in difficulties, and it is probable, that being weary of his life, he may have put an end to his existence by means of poison. It may be that he did not like to tell his wife the truth, fearing she would be angry with him ; or it may likewise be possible that the wife did not like to tell that her husband committed suicide, as in that event some blame rightly or wrongly would be attached to her name. There is a circumstantial evidence against Fonseca and, to a certainty, a strong presumption, but "pukha" circumstantial evidence there seems to be none. His Excellency the Governor, considering the "possibility," not the "probability," of the man not having done the act, may be graciously pleased to exercise his prerogative of commuting the sentence to one of transportation for life.—Yours, &c.,

October 12. J. V.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS A PROPHET OF WAR.

THE TROUBLE WITH FRANCE IN AFRICA.

THE "Senate," in the course of an elaborate article on "the Revolt against Socialism : England's Mandate to Lord Salisbury," says :—

"The general election of 1895 has a three-fold character. It is England's condemnation of the Socialist and State-interfering schemes of the past few years, whether Liberal or Conservative ; it is her mandate to Lord Salisbury to sweep the whole system away ; it is her warning to Mr. Chamberlain to 'drop the subject. . . . How will Lord Salisbury take it? There opens out before him at this moment the fairest prospect that any English statesman could desire. Absolute leader of both Chambers, with a majority at his back so vast as to relieve him of all necessity for leaning upon the Radical Unionists or making any concessions at all to them with the confidence of the Sovereign and the people in no ordinary degree, he can, if he will, perform one of the greatest tasks ever attempted by a statesman, and earn the gratitude of the nation by putting a stop to any further socialism in English policy and administration ; he has but to carry out the mandate of the country. If he will study the election returns he will see what England wants and what she does not. The latter is simple enough ; no social reform, constructive or otherwise, at the tax-payers' expense, no State hospitals, no State mines, no tampering with the Church, no tampering with the House of Lords. What England does want is more difficult to state, but it is best summed up in the old Liberal watchwords, peace retrenchment, and reform. Not social but departmental reform, which fearlessly applied, would lead to retrenchment and encourage peace. It is in his own special department that reform is most needed, but the Colonial Office is held by Mr. Chamberlain, its affairs touch those of the Foreign Office closely, and the question of his version of the mandate of the polls is second only in importance to Lord Salisbury. Will Mr. Chamberlain accept the verdict now delivered by England as conclusive against schemes of State interference, and like a wise man and a diplomatist, quietly put 'social reform' in his pocket; will the fate of socialist candidates convince him that the Englishman at least has no wish for 'the care of the policeman to attend him from his cradle to his grave'? We shall see. . . . The two departments upon which the public gaze will be most intently fixed will be the Foreign and Colonial Offices. . . . If one-half of what is said at this moment be true, the country, sick of State interference and longing for repose, is about to be subjected to the danger of something even worse than a huge attempt to remedy all the ills that flesh is heir to by Act of Parliament. The danger is nothing less than a European war. Mr. Chamberlain, the rumour runs, has declared that the new administration is not likely to end without a war with France. And to give further point to it, we are even told the casus belli : it is the Congo question and the details of the land scramble in West Africa. True or false, the story indicates the spirit in which the public believe that the most active members of the Cabinet regards 'the greatest of British interests.' It open up the whole subject of Imperialism in its acutest form. Empire England has, empire England will retain, but there is a true theory of empire and a false. Our empire consists of three portions quite distinct from each other. First in importance are the great English-speaking Colonies, more especially those of Australasia. Here lies the real future of the empire. But the relations between them and the old country are far from satisfactory. They are governed by trade union oligarchies and universal suffrage ; impose heavy duties upon British goods, and look with distrust upon any numerous immigration from England as tending to bring down the rate of wages. They are afflicted, too, with the modern mania for town life ; there is the same growing dislike to the country. The commercial crisis and the crowds of 'unemployed' in Melbourne and Sydney indicate the prevalence of some of the worst faults of old countries. Yet these Colonies are only in their infancy. Men are loafing about their great cities who ought to be engaged in agriculture and whilst the towns are becoming congested the greater part of the immense territory at their disposal is empty! Surely, with our ever-increasing masses and the fearful competition in our great cities in England, the relief of the body politic by promoting a healthy circulation throughout the empire would be a task far worthier of Mr. Chamberlain's great administrative abilities than to plunge us into a foolish war with France and add a hundred millions to the National Debt. Next in order of importance stand the old Crown Colonies, especially Jamaica, Trinidad, and our other West Indian possessions ; veritable 'summer isles of Eden, lying in dark purple spheres of sea.' They have long been neglected, but the new Secretary of State, if his attention during his term of office were devoted exclusively to them, could make no better use of his time. The administration to these splendid dependencies is clogged by ancient abuses, especially in the all-important department of justice. The case of Mr. Anderson, of Trinidad, is still fresh in the public mind, and there is no doubt that flagrant injustice of this kind can only be prevented by thorough reform of the present system. The third great division of our Empire is India, but that is administered by experts, and little affected by Cabinet changes. There is no department, however, which needs a new broom more than the Foreign Office. Here Lord Salisbury has a double task assailing him. The first is boldly to turn his back upon the 'traditions' of the place ; the second is to rise superior to himself and take a new departure in English policy. His main duty is to restore good relations with France. The fatal 'traditions of the Foreign Office' regard France as an enemy. Is she so? And if she be, why should she remain so? The traditional view of the relations between the two countries is more worthy of Dahomey than of Europe, and the two nations apart from their modern rulers, if they could be polled by a Referendum, would vote almost unanimously for peace."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPT. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L J Kershaw, B C S
Mr T D Beighton, B C S
Mr H S H Pilkington, B
Mr J G H Glass, B
Mr W N Porter, B
Mr G B Reynolds, B
Mr J G D Partridge, MCS
Mr T S Hamilton, Bo C S
Mr J V Cooke, Bo
Col J L Fagan
Lieut-Col Sidney Smith
Capt J Vans Agnew
Lieut J S Hodding
Lieut C H G Moore
Surg-Col O Baker

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H D Griffin, B C S, 5 days
Mr E H Blakesley, BCS, 3 mos
Mr W D Blyth, B C S, 7 mos
Mr A S Jameson, B, 6 mos
Mr G W Kuchler, B, 4 mos
Mr S Butcher, B, 4 mos
Mr C J Rivett-Carnac, B, 2 days
Mr E V Mackay, Bo, 7 weeks
Major C V F Townshend, C B, 2 mos
Lieut H G P Beville, 1 week

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr P H O'Brien, B C S
Mr H T Ross, B C S
Mr H R Walton, B
Mr J R Lee, B
Mr J A Anderson, B
Mr A Symington, B
Mr D M Straight, B
Mr H T Ross, M C S
Mr C A Kincaid, M C S
Mr F Heining, M
Mr C Pratt, M
Lieut-Col G W Sawyer
Capt A C Yate
Capt E D Bullen
Lieut C B Thornhill
Lieut F de B Hancock
Lieut A S Begbie
Sec-Lieut L S Browne
Hon Lieut H Myland
Surgn-Major-Gen R Harvey
Surg-Major H G L Wortabet
Surg-Capt A E Grant
Condr T Spooner
Condr W Smith

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

WILL RUSSIA OCCUPY PORT ARTHUR?

ALL sort- of more or less alarmist reports and conjectures have been current during the week with regard to the most likely concession which Russia will demand as the price of her services in raising money for China. It is said to be the intention of Russia to compel Japan to withdraw from Corea and to herself occupy Port Arthur in spite of the agreement made when Great Britain vacuated Port Hamilton. As Port Arthur commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili and the road to Tientsin and Pekin, British interests would be seriously menaced were Russia to adopt the course rumour has assigned to her. The Vienna "Politische Correspondenz" announces that :—

Germany, Russia, and France have together addressed to Japan a request to leave the peninsula of Liao-tung without delay. The three Powers believe that, in view of the Joint nature of the request, Japan will comply. Russia would then be at liberty to occupy Port Arthur, China being willing.

And China is said to be quite "willing." In this connection it is reported that Lord Salisbury has ordered half-a-dozen British warships a thousand miles up the Yang-tse-kiang.

From Berlin comes intelligence to the effect that negociations have just been opened between Russia France, and Germany, as to their further action in Eastern Asia. It is reported from Shanghai that an Imperial Decree has been issued appointing Li Hung Chang and all the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen to formulate an extra treaty between China and Japan.

A RUSSO-FRANCO-CHINESE BANK AT SHANGHAI.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 25 :—

There is no truth in the announcement made in several foreign papers that a Franco-Russian Loan for China will shortly be issued. It is true, however, that several Russian and French banks have combined to form a Russo-Franco-Chinese bank in Shanghai, with a capital of twenty million francs, and have already sent delegates to China in order to complete the organisation of the new enterprise by the commencement of 1896. The Governments of Russia and France are favourable to the new undertaking.

ANGLO-GERMAN INTERESTS.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten," of Sept. 25, contains an article, entitled "A Maritime Point of Support for Germany in Eastern Asia." After expressing the hope of a considerable increase in Germany's commercial and financial relations with China, and admitting in strange contrast to its usual Anti-British attitude that "A war between Germany and England is as good as impossible in view of their common vital interests," the writer (as quoted by the "Standard's" Berlin correspondent) continues :—

It is, indeed, very doubtful whether China will be be disposed to cede one of her best and most important commercial ports, Amoy or Shanghai, or parts of them, to Germany, but it might not be difficult to find on China's extensive Eastern coast a port well fitted to be a maritime point of support for Germany. Germany's policy in Eastern Asia, is, perhaps, rather too platonic at present, and it seems, at any rate, desirable to be informed as to the reasons for which the Government has hitherto refrained from acquiring territory in Eastern Asia.

RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE ARMY.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed, on Sept. 20 :—"According to the 'Grashdanin,' a number of Chinese will shortly come to Russia in order to study the conditions of Russian military service and will be attached to different regiments." The same correspondent, writing on Sept. 22, said :—"According to advices from trustworthy sources in China, the Government of Pekin has resolved upon undertaking as early as possible the complete reorganisation of its navy, and proposes to order both ships and material abroad. Reforms in the army are also in contemplation."

THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

The "Novoe Vremya" learns from Vladivostok that the Japanese captured Chang-hua and Tai-wan-fu, in Formosa, after severe fighting, towards the end of August. They are now marching on An-pin, where their opponents are concentrated. The Japanese forces in the island now number 60,000 men, and are to be reinforced, as the troops are tired out by the campaign, and 3200 of them are in hospital.

JAPAN STILL WAITING FOR THE INDEMNITY.

Intelligence from a Chinese source corroborates the report that China has paid hardly anything yet to Japan, and does not intend to do so of her own accord, and moreover has not yet even informed Japan of her intention to pay the indemnity for the evacuation of Liao-tung. The terms of the Treaty of Peace between China and Japan determined that Japan should evacuate all Chinese places occupied by her immediately after the payment of the first instalment of the war indemnity, which has to take place before next New Year's-day. The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" writes :—

The Russo-Franco-Chinese Loan of about four hundred million francs, for the purpose of this payment, has been concluded for a long while past, and eight or ten million pounds, that is, about two hundred million francs, at least, are lying in the Bank of England ready to be paid to Japan. China, however, is delaying this payment as long as possible, in the hope that the Japanese troops still on Chinese soil will suffer so severely from cholera that only a very small remnant will go home. On the other hand, Japan does not feel in the least called upon to withdraw her troop till she gets the stipulated instalment, which, even according to the least favourable interpretation of the treaty, must amount to fifty million taels. . . . Russia, of course, wishes all the more the postponement to the final settlement, as it gives her time to increase the number of her troops in Siberia to such a figure that Japan will no longer venture to begin a war with her.

According to the "Standard" of yesterday's date, "the Japanese Government intends to increase the standing army by three Army Corps, or eight thousand men, so that it will muster about nine hundred thousand men on July 1, 1898. The Navy is to be added to such an extent that very soon the Japanese fleet will have a displacement of two hundred and fifty thousand tons."

JAPAN "NURSING HER WRATH."

The irritation in Japan against Russia respecting the forced retrocession of Port Arthur to China is very great: —

"The punishment of Russia" is a hope deferred, but not abandoned. It is acknowledged (writes the correspondent of the "Daily News" at Yokohama) that the time is not ripe for action. The fury of exasperation has been succeeded by a settled purpose of revenge. To that end the nation will patiently persevere. No sacrifice is considered too great, no taxation too heavy, if only Russia can be repaid for the humiliation she inflicted. The papers aver that 200,000,000 yen of the indemnity is to be apportioned to the construction of war-ships, the standing army is to be raised from 66,000 men to 500,000 men on a peace footing, and the annual military and naval expenditure is to be increased by 60,000,000 yen. When it is remembered (adds the correspondent) that the total income of Japan is only 89,000,000 yen, and that to raise another 60,000,000 yen will mean reducing the masses to penury, some idea of the implacable determination animating the nation may be gathered. Of course, it does not follow that the statesmen of Japan will decide upon a policy so perilous, and the figures mentioned may be greatly exaggerated. But the fact that they can be mentioned not only without exciting protest, but with cheerful acquiescence, is significant of the temper of the people. Russia's position in the Far East, should she be at war with Europe, will be far from enviable, and when Japan is ready she will not wait for European complications. She knows that the value of a single line of railway 4000 miles in length is much smaller than many English magazine writers assume ; and, once she is prepared, the Siberian railway will for her have no terrors.

THE VALUE TO RUSSIA OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The "Westminster Gazette" says :—"We have often thought that the importance of the assistance to be rendered to the Russians in the Far East by the Siberian Railway, during the first few years of its existence, at any rate, has been immensely exaggerated. If the Uganda trains are to take eight days on their journey—the distance being that, say, between Brighton and John o'Groats—what time will the Russians need to get through thirty trans-Continental engines and their complement of cars?"

THE STRAITS OF SAGHALIEN.

A despatch from Vladivostok published by the "Novoe Vremya" states that the steamer Chabarows, belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet, has passed through the Straits of Saghalien, being the first merchant vessel that has ever traversed that channel. This (adds the telegram) proves that steamers drawing 19ft of water are able to proceed through the straits—a fact of great importance to navigation.

FRANCE, JAPAN, AND SIAM.

In accordante with a request made by the Japanese Minister, in Parts, to M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the French Minister-Resident at Bangkok has been authorised to protect the interests of Japanese residence in Siam.

According to the "Politique Coloniale," the report of M. Rousseau, Governor of Indo-China, asks for a sum of more than 100,000,000f. on account of public works in Indo-China.

THE PROPOSED BURMA-CHINA RAILWAY.

[At a meating of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 25, a letter was read from the Foreign Office in reply to one from the Chamber with respect to the proposal for a railway from Burma to the China frontier. It stated that the question was being considered and surveys and estimates were being prepared. The President observed that it was desirable to urge the matter forward, and at his request a resolution was proposed pressing upon the Government the importance of the construction of the railway.]

BRITISH EXPEDITION AGAINST AN AFRICAN CHIEF.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mombasa sends the following account of the British expedition against the rebel chief Mbaruk Bin Rashid :—The British expedition against Mweli left H.M. ships St. George, Phœbe, Barrosa, and Rocoon, on Monday morning, the 12th August, and landed on the mainland opposite Kulindini. The force consisted of about 380 bluejackets and marines, with seven-pounder gun, war rocket tube, and four Maximguns ; also 60 Soudanees, under Captain Rogers, and 50 Zanzibar Askaris, of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Government troops. For the conveyance of water, provisions, spare ammunition, and other impediment a 750 porters accompanied the expedition, the total expedition, therefore, being about 1,300 men. The column marched off at noon, Rear-Admiral Rowson being in command, accompanied by Mr. A. H. Hardinge, diplomatic agent and consul-general, and General Sir Lloyd William Matthews, Prime Minister of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Government, Captain T. M'Gill, of the Phœbe, was in command of one division, and Captain Egerton, of the St. George of the other. Nothing occurred during the arduous march until Friday the 16th inst., when the camp was struck at 6 a.m., and head of the column moved off to ascend a steep hill of the Shimba range. The ordinary formation of the leading division was altered that morning to allow of the seven-pounder being taken up the hill more in advance, so as not to delay the column. The leading company were assisting with the gun drag ropes when suddenly, a well selected position, a heavy fire was poured into the head of the column. Fortunately it was not very well directed. As soon as possible it was replied to. A Maxim was close up, and opened fire, and the seven-pounder also was fired, but the Soudanese and the Phœbe's company quickly advanced up the hill, and the enemy made no stand. One Soudanese soldier was killed, and General Sir Lloyd William Matthews was wounded in the shoulder, happily but slightly. The wounded persons were picked up and attended to, and carried forward with the column, which continued its advance, having been delayed some twenty minutes. On the night of the 16th inst. the expedition camped on the top of one of the highest hills of the Shimba Range, the Mweli stronghold of the rebel Mbaruk Bin Rashid being in sight, apparently about three miles off. The following morning, just as the column moved off, torrents of rain fell, wetting everyone. Probably it will cause fevers later on. The column had to take a circuitous route to arrive opposite the main entrance to Mweli, and after a tedious march of six hours halted just below the brow of the hill, from the top of which, it was stated, the main entrance could be seen. The column rested an hour, had some food, and then formed up. The captain of the flagship read a short prayer, and then the fighting portion of the force advanced a few yards to the top of the hill. Exactly opposite, across a small valley, was the main entrance of the celebrated Mweli, distant 1,300 yards. A flag could be seen, and native war horns were heard blowing as the force approached. The seven-pounder was at once brought into play, and also the rocket tube, and some well-directed shots from both were sent within stockade. The plan of the attack had been carefully worked out, and the officers in command had been made acquainted with it. As soon as the seven-pounder opened fire the first division, under Captain M'Gill, with two Maxims, moved off to the left ; the second division, under the Admiral and Captain Egerton, with the seven-pounder, rocket tube, and two Maxims, being left in position before the main entrance. After several rounds from the seven-pounder the second division advanced. No reply had come from the enemy's guns up to this time. On crossing the valley the Soudanese, under Captain Rogers, and the bluejackets of the St. George, under Captain Egerton, entered the forest on the left flank of the stockade. The enemy then opened fire, but the main body of the second division were practically clear of it. The Admiral, however, and his staff received the full benefit of it. It did not last long. With a rush and a cheer the Soudanese and bluejackets were inside, and the enemy fled, leaving their general, who calmly fired at the force as they rushed in. The next division was bowled over by a volley, and Mweli was taken. The first division meanwhile worked through the forest, and on emerging came on the stockade on their right front. Fire was opened on it, but not returned until the force was nearly opposite it when the enemy replied heavily. The Phœbe's company, under Lieut. Kennedy, supported by that from Lieut. Marcus Mill, dashed into the forest to outflank the fort, but found themselves faced by two smaller stockades, which opened fire on them. They outflanked these and then enfiladed the larger stockades. In a short time the enemy fled, and the firing ceased. The loss of the first division was one Askari killed. The wounded number six, among them being Lieutenant Kennedy, who was slightly wounded in the shoulder. The second division had none killed. Three were wounded, including Mr. Grogan, midshipman on the Admiral's staff. It was found afterwards there were 48 stockades, and they were constructed in such a manner that rifle fire was perfectly useless against them, as in addition to the ordinary stockades there was a blanquette of earth about two feet thick and four feet high, which was loopholed, and through which they fired, so that men kneeling down behind this earthwork could not be touched. The following day, August 18, a start was made to cut down the forest and destroy the stockades. The first division left on the 19th for Gazi, taking most of the wounded, and re-embarked on the 20th. The second division remained at Mweli to continue the destruction of the forest, and intended to leave on the 22nd of August. The distance from Mweli to Gazi is 18 miles, but the road is bad. The route from Kilmoine to Mweli is 30 miles at least, but it was chosen on account of the seven-pounder. It is stated that Mbaruk cleared out of Mweli with most of his people on the seven-pounder opening fire, leaving his general, Fahron, and a certain number to fight.

THE LATE GENERAL SHOWERS.

GEN. CHARLES LIONEL SHOWERS (whose death, at Geneva on Sept. 13, we have already noticed) was born in February, 1816. He was the son of Col. Rowe Showers, and a younger brother of the Brigadier Showers who commanded some years ago at Calcutta and Agra. Entering the East India Company's service in 1835, Gen. Showers was for some time with the old 14th Native Infantry, but early in his career he was appointed to the Political Department under the Foreign Office, and held various posts in Rajputna, and Central India, concluding with the Gwalior Residency in 1868. He served in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846, and took part in the reduction of Kot Kangra. In 1849 he was on Lord Gough's Staff at the Battle of Gujrat (medal with clasp) and led on this occasion a body of horse contributed by some of the Rajput chiefs, an early indication of the loyal spirit which has since secured for the defence of India so splendid and valuable a force as the Imperial Service troops. In 1847 he was specially selected to quell a formidable gathering of outlaws in Western Rajputna, in which task he was completely successful, capturing the rebel chief, Thakur Jowahir Singh, and reducing his desert stronghold of Gursisur. During the Mutiny he was Political Agent (now styled Resident) in Megwar and was instrumental in effecting the rescue of a considerable number of English refugees flying from the mutineers of the Nimash garrison. He also took part in the pursuit of and operations against this body of mutineers, receiving a medal and clasp. In these undertakings he had the cordial support of Maharana Sarup Singh, the Megwar Chief, who throughout this critical period of our rule in India preserved an attitude of unfaltering loyalty towards our Government. The importance of such an example set by the recognised head of the old Rajput Confederacy cannot be overrated, and it is, perhaps, fair to claim some little credit in the matter for the political officer, who, unsupported and alone, for hundreds of miles round, represented his Government on the occasion. Subsequent to his retirement in 1872, Gen. Showers turned his attention to the culture of cotton from indigenous Indian seed, and succeeded in practically illustrating the correctness of a theory he had held since the cotton famine, during the American War, that India was capable of producing staple equal to any grown in America. In these important results he received the acknowledgments of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Manchester Chambers of Commerce. He was a prolific writer, and there were few subjects outside the range of his experience. Among other works may be mentioned his "Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny," several pamphlets on the Central Asian Question (cited by the Hon. G. Curzon among the authorities for his able "Russia in Central Asia"), pamplets on the Cotton question, the Phylloxera, Cholera in India, &c. As long ago as 1870-71 he held views as to the importance of strengthening our position south of the Hindu Kush, as we have since done, and he was consulted on the subject by the Punjab Government. In 1888 he stood for Parliament, but failed to secure election, for Devonport, by a narrow majority. A man of large and advanced ideas, the deceased officer had at one time a career of singular promise before him, and although, perhaps, his official actions did not always meet with full approbation, he erred, if he erred at all, on the side of over zeal for the interests of the Government he served.

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THE L. M. S. CENTENARY.

THE Baptist Missionary Society was founded in 1792, the London Missionary Society in 1795, the Scottish Missionary Society in 1796, and the Religious Tract Society and Church Missionary Society in 1799. Since the last decade of the eighteenth century and largely through the agency of these societies, English Protestants have removed the reproach, which might once have been cast upon all Protestants except the Moravians, that they had not done as much as Roman Catholics to spread their belief among the heathen. On Saturday (Sept. 21) the London Missionary Society commenced the celebration of its centenary. Founded by the labours of such men as Dr. Haweis, Mr. Eyre, Dr. Bogue, and others, some ninety-four years after the S. P. G., the great evangelising agency of the Nonconformists has some claims to be regarded as the intiator of a new experiment in Christendom:—

When (says the "Daily Telegraph") Dr. Haweis, Dr. Love, and their friends met at Baker's Coffee House in Change-alley Cornhill, at the close of 1794—eight men, all told, not wholly unanimous either in their principles or their designs they came to the momentous decision that the great want of the time was not a denominational society, but something which should repose on a broader basis of Christian feeling. They dared to believe that a rational and religious bond of unity in missionary work could be found in what, during the greater portion of the eighteenth century, was little better than "pious opinion"—the simple love of the Founder of our faith, the generous enthusiasm to extend and enlarge the Divine Kingdom. And, to their honour be it spoken, throughout the hundred years of their existence the London Missionary Society have with noble consistency adhered to the views of their originators, and have refrained from asking any questions as to the particular uniform worn by the soldiers in their ranks. From their first despatch of the ship Duff with a large body of missionaries to the South Seas, they have cordially welcomed fellow-labourers from Germany and America, as well as Scotland and England; and although they might well have claimed all the islands—Tahiti, the Marquesas, the Friendly Isles—as their own sphere of operation, in virtue of their original enterprise, they did not hesitate to consent to a division in order to carry out the task of preaching the Gospel to every human being. At the present time their labours have widely developed in British Guiana, in Jamaica, in India, in Central and Southern Africa, in Madagascar, in China, and in New Guinea. To mention but a few of their heroes would be to compile an extremely honourable roll of fame; but no one can say that an association has failed which can include in its ranks such names as those of Robert Moffat, John Williams, Dr. Morrison, and above all perhaps, David Livingstone. In its century of useful life it has sent abroad about one thousand missionaries, who have preached neither Presbyterianism nor Episcopalianism, Independency nor Congregationalism, but simply the good tidings of the Word.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting at the City Temple on Saturday afternoon commenced the proceedings in connection with the Centenary Convention. Alderman Belsey, J. P., of Rochester, presided. The gathering was described as a young people's thanksgiving meeting, but one of its chief features was the introduction and reception of the three African chiefs now in this country—Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen. Two were members of Mission Churches and the third, when a boy, had been taught by Dr. Livingstone. According to Bechuana etiquette, the youngest, Bathoen, was introduced first, Sebele followed, and Khama appeared last, each shaking hands with the chairman amid loud applause. The chairman called on the immense assemblage to give the chiefs the "Chatauqua salute," whereupon the audience rose and waved handkerchiefs, the City Temple being thus suddenly filled with a mass of waving white. Khama, speaking in a very low tone, but with apparently no hesitancy, made the following reply to the enthusiastic reception. The speech was translated by sentences by the Rev. W. C. Willoughby as follows:—

I rejoice very much to be present with you in the House of God. I am filled with pain because I am unable to speak to you in your own language. Nevertheless, I rejoice much to see so many young people in the House of Teaching, and as we are joined in the body, I hope God will help us to join together in one spirit—the spirit that can help people. The work in which we stand to-day is the work of goodness; the work that excels all work is real goodness; the work we find in the land is the work that tires men and passes away; the work of God has no ending, and goes on ever before us. I have been trying to help all my young people to go forward in learning, in schools, in things like this. (Applause.) And I say that that town is a town of beauty where the work of God is taken up with both hands. I have not long words to speak. I am not a man practised in speech; but I know how to do things better than to speak them. But I give you joy in my words—the joy I have seen in your faces.

The chairman, going into figures, endeavoured to show that if one in every thousand of Sunday scholars became a missionary and the remainder gave but a halfpenny per week each, they might come within measurable distance of evangelising the world. He trusted the enthusiasm aroused by these meetings would hasten forward that glorious time.—Rev. Arthur N. Johnson, the Home Secretary of the society, said history justified them in believing that God had begun and sustained their work. At the end of the Founders' Week a hundred years since the Society had £1,000 in promises and £1,000 in cash; at the end of the first year £11,000. The income at the end of the last year was £180,000. That included special efforts, doubtless, and it included also over 30,000 raised on the foreign mission fields themselves. The founders' hoped they might be able to send thirty missionaries abroad. Last year their total staff was 261, not including invaluable workers who were wives of missionaries, and they were embarrassed by the number of devoted men and women waiting to go out, but who could not be sent because they had not the funds.

On Sept. 23 a crowded and enthusiastic thanksgiving meeting was held at the City Temple. The platform was filled with representatives of twenty other home and foreign missionary societies. The three African chiefs were present.—Khama, in acknowledgment of their cordial reception, made a speech; he rejoiced to learn that the Christian churches of this country were fighting the drink traffic—Rev. A. N. Johnson announced that the centenary fund had reached over £75,000.

Papers descriptive of the progress of evangelisation in the South Seas and Madagascar engaged attention at the City Temple, on Sept. 24. One, by Rev. W. N. Lawrence (Aitutaki), referred to the cause in the Hervey or Cook's Islands:—

Since mission work was first commenced there seventy years ago by Rev. John Williams, the outward and visible signs of heathenism had disappeared. There were now twenty churches in the islands, with accompanying school and mission houses. All these had been built and paid for by the people themselves with but little assistance from the society's funds. During the ten years that Mr. Lawrence had been in the group 40,000dol. had been spent on church buildings. Each church had its own pastor, paid by the congregation to whom he ministered. Every church, too, met the expenses connected with its own schools. The inhabitants, like most tropical people, lived a luxurious existence, and were consequently characterised by moral weakness and supineness of character. They possessed many Christian virtues and graces; but they existed side by side, in communities and in individuals, with many evils and vices. "The natives had," he said, "been more successful in taking on than in taking in Christianity."

In the absence of Dr. W. G. Lawes, Mr. Chalmers, also of New Guinea, gave an account of that island, and remarked that, although they could not yet boast of a large Christian church there, the cause of Christ was spreading in an encouraging manner. When he witnessed the hoisting of the British flag on the south-east portion of the island he felt proud that he belonged to the greatest Empire in the world, but he could not help remembering that on the very spot on which the English blue-jackets went ashore on that occasion three missionaries landed eleven years previously for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to the natives.

Rev. S. J. Whitmee, from Polynesia, declared that they did not seek to Anglicise the natives or wish them to adopt European clothing, but he thought a little clothing was desirable.—Rev. J. Richardson, in a paper on "The Missions in the Central Province of Madagascar," gave details of the spread of Christianity in Imerina since 1820, when missionary work began. There are at present established there 1,406 churches and chapel buildings in connection with the society, with congregations totalling 1,000,000.—Rev. G. A. Shaw (Farafangana), Mr. Stanley Newman (Society of Friends' M.A.), Rev. L. Dahle (Norwegian M.S.), Rev. W. E. Cousins (Madagascar), and Rev. T. Gasquoin were among subsequent speakers.

Mrs. Armitage, of Bradford, presided over the session set apart for consideration of women's work in the mission field, and expresses thanksgiving and yet sorrow for one of their lady missionaries—Miss Harris—who had lately gone out to China, and had died. She also lamented the death of Mrs. Owen, of whose surgical skill she gave a striking instance.—Papers by Miss Linley (Calcutta) and Miss Bliss (Antananarivo) on the home life and the position of women in heathen lands were succeeded by one on "Work in Heathen Homes," from the joint pens of Miss Horne and Miss Miller (of Amoy). The latter gave a graphic description of the exceptional difficulties experienced by lady missionaries in China.—Miss Budden (Almora, North India) showed that in Northern India there had been great developments in the work of women. A good missionary's wife could be a real mother to the young Christian girls of a mission station. The natives required a good deal of supervision, but with it they could do excellent work. She pointed out the danger of an indiscriminate despatch of missionaries to positions for which they were unsuited.—Mrs Huleatt (Benares) appealed for more workers and more money.—Mrs. Bryson (China) made a similar appeal.—In answer to a question Rev. Wardlaw Thompson said the large number of the L M S missionaries were abstainers, but the board had no rule on the subject, leaving it to each one's conscience.—Summing up the afternoon's papers, Mrs. Armitage, in a closing address, said one marked feature which had been brought out was the necessity for girls' boarding schools.

At the public meeting held in the City Temple in the evening, the "Indirect Results of Missions" formed the chief subject of discussion. Rev. G. W. Sharpe (Tasmania) was present as a representative of the Australasian supporters of the Society. Mr. W. Woodall, M.P. (chairman), said they had to look on and remain passively neutral while Madagascar was desolated by the invader. Whatever might be the up shot to France the result, it was to be feared, would seriously imperil the work done by the society and impede future progress. Regarding China their hearts had been recently touched by an outbreak of fanatical savagery from which the agents of a sister society had suffered. They claimed for missions all over the world that they had paved the way for treaties and wise political influence; they had pioneered commerce and prepared the path of civilisation. Nevertheless, statesmen and philosophers viewed missions with no friendly eye. The statesman had ever before him the fear that some indiscreet zealot would cause some complication; the trader, perhaps, thought more of selling fire arms and fire water, and the philosopher regretted the loss of picturesque customs. In face of such a record of work as that to which they were listening at their meetings, it was idle to regard missions as a failure. As regarded India a Parsee had told him the work of missionaries was profoundly altering the condition of things there. Perhaps missions, like political parties, only suffered reverses to leap still further forward.

On Sept. 25 educational subjects formed the chief topic of discussion. A paper on "The Duty of the Missionary Society to the Children of Converts," prepared from notes furnished by Rev. J. Duthrie (Principal of the Seminary, Nagercoil, Travancore), was read by Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson. The writer suggested that the time had arrived for the different missionary societies working in India to establish an examining university on a Christian basis.—Rev. W. E. Cousins read a paper, written by Rev. J. P. Ashton (Principal of Bhowanipore Institution, Calcutta), on "Schools as a Means of Preparing the Way of the Lord." A paper on "Openings for Christian Work among Students and Educated Men in India," was read by Rev. T. E. Slater (missionary to educated Hindus, Banglapore):—

Mr. Slater remarked that since the days of Macaulay and Duff the British Government had nurtured two generations of university youths in India on the literature, philosophy, and science of the West, and on the strong meat of English political ideas, so that a powerful and rapidly increasing educated class had been created. Of the tens of thousands who thus obtained an English education only a few individuals became professing Christians. After they left school or college scarcely any of them came under any Christian influence. They did not attend the vernacular preaching in the bazaars, and few of them had access to any Christian literature. A new missionary agency had thus to be supplied as the special need of this class and the duty of the Church in respect to it came to be more and more clearly recognised. Among the 2,000,000 of our Indian fellow-subject who could speak the English language, the Christian church had now a splendid opportunity of labouring with great success. But educated India must be approached in a sympathetic spirit and dealt with candidly in relation to questions arising in regard to the Scriptures which were scarcely raised a quarter of a century ago.

Revs. J. E. B. Tinling, W. Pierce, J. G. Hawker, (Bengal), and Dr. Bruce (Huddersfield) having spoken, a paper on "The Need for Industrial Missions" was read by Rev. W. Howard Campbell (Cuddaph, South India). He pointed out that industrial mission were necessary among degraded and ignorant people in order that they might be enabled to earn their living, specially as natives were often boycotted when they became Christians.—Rev. H. Goffin, who said he had worked side by side with Mr. Campbell in South India, wished some business man would go out to India and examine into the question on the spot and formulate some practical scheme.—Mr. C. Budge said the Industrial Mission Aid Society was sending out a practical man to India so see what could be done in the way of starting such mission. At the afternoon meeting, the delegates had under consideration the position and prospects of African missions. In a paper on "The Position, Peculiarities, and Needs of the Ma abele Mission," Rev. C. D. Helm (Hope Fountain, Matabeleland) said the out look for missionary work in Matabele, land was at the present time very hopeful.—Rev. E. Lloyd (Kanye) read a paper on "The Work in Bechuanaland and at Lake Ngami," and Dr. Mather one on "Mission Work in Central Africa."—In the evening Prof. Armitage (Bradford) presided over a largely attended public meeting, and remarked that the closing years of this century seemed, like those of the previous century, to have ushered in a large age of faith.—Rev. E. P. Rice (Chikka Ballapur, South India) and Rev. W. Pierce (Tollington-park) also addressed the meeting.

Yesterday (Thursday) at the City Temple, the subject under discussion was the condition of Missionary work in India and China.

Rev. T. Bryson (Tien-tsin), in an account of the mission in North China, said one of their great difficulties was the prejudice which they excited as foreigners. Even intelligent officials who spoke English and French fluently could not divest themselves of the idea that the missionaries held some secret commission from their own Government for a political rather than a spiritual end. Hence every Chinaman who allied himself with the missionaries was regarded as unpatriotic and was subject to suspicion and frequently to persecution by his fellow-countrymen. He specially pleaded for a clerical and medical missionary to be despatched to Mongolia.—Rev. C. G. Sparham (Han-kau) gave an encouraging account of the progress of the society's missions in Central China, and Rev. T. W. Pearce (Hongkong) and Rev. R. M. Ross (Amoy) described the condition of work in South China.—Rev. Dr. Glover (Baptist M. S.) hoped we should not go to war to avenge the death of any missionary, because, in his opinion, that would have a lamentable effect on all their work.—In a paper on medical work in connection with missionary enterprise Dr. J. C. Thompson (Hongkong), whose paper was read by Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson advised that all missionaries occupying an isolated position should be required to possess some knowledge of medicine and therapeutics, and that every existing medical mission should be provided with a properly-equipped hospital.

Dr. Lockhart, the first Protestant medical missionary to Pekin, Dr. Davies (Samoa), and Miss Benham (formerly of Amoy) spoke in support of medical missions being established in all the foreign stations of the society.—At the evening meeting addresses were delivered on "The Great Battle-ground of the New Century." The chair was taken by Rev. Dr. Horton.—Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Spicer, who wrote that "it would be a dark day for India if her affairs were largely in the hands of those who were destitute of faith and all religious principle. There were, all told, in India now 4,000,000, children receiving some sort of education; but the numbers should be, in proportion to the figures at home, nearly 50,000,000. The Government spent on the Army in India 25,000,000 tens of rupees; on education 1,500,000 tens of rupees. Their present income fell £20,000 short of the sum annually required to sustain the present number of European missionaries."—Rev. A. P. Begg (Calcutta) said they were gaining the affections and respect of their Indian fellow-subjects, and there was a greater preparedness on their part to receive the Gospel.—Rev. Edwin Lewis (Bellary) said he did not think there was a grander battle-field for the Christian Church in the whole world than South India.—Miss Roberts (Tien-tsin) dwelt on the great opportunities that existed among the women and children of China for Christian work.—Rev. Dr. Muirhead (Shanghai) remarked that China in all probability constituted the greatest and most difficult country to be won for Christ. There was seemingly a national antipathy to foreigners throughout that great land, and wild spirits often took advantage of it to bring about the outbreaks and dreadful massacres such as had recently occurred. He chiefly blamed the ruling powers for the sad and dreadful occurrences of which they had lately heard, and it was needful for Government to take a strong and positive stand in the matter. Time was when there were two splendid men sitting on the throne of China—Kanghsi and Kienlung. Had such men as those been the rulers of China now, the sad events to which he had referred would never have occurred.—Rev. A. N. Johnson announced that the centenary fund had reached £76,160.

MAJOR-GEN. GERARD's speech at the banquet given by the British members of the Pamir Delimitation Commission to their Russian colleagues on the conclusion of the work of the Commission, was conceived in the happiest vein, and has been noted with much pleasure at home. It should confirm the mutual good feeling of which the agreement, to which the Commission owed its existence, was the first evidence. Many rumours are afloat with regard to the reported differences at one time between the Commissioners. It is said that the maps, and especially the British maps, were so faulty that it was impossible to reconcile the instructions given to the Commissioners with the facts of the case. It was fortunate that the accord between the two Governments was sufficiently great to save differences at headquarters.

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THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

WEDNESDAY (Sept. 25) was the anniversary of the Relief of Lucknow. Thirty-eight years ago the fearfully harassed but still defiant garrison of the Residency were relieved by Sir Henry Havelock who ten days previously had been joined by his superior officer Sir James Outram, the latter chivalrously leaving to his comrade the honour of completing the task he had taken in hand, and himself for the time serving on his subordinate's staff. Lucknow heroes, like those of Balaklava, are becoming scarcer every year; but a fair number of them still remain to recall the memories of that dreadful time of waiting and fighting, and of the splendid soldiership which restored the British power in India. The yearly dinner in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow was held in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole. The company included the following members of the force:—

Gen. Sir W. Olpherts, V. C. (chairman), Gen G. S. Dodgson, Gen. J. S. Macbean, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Havelock-Allen, V. C., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Blick Spurgin, Lt.-Gen. F. A. Willis, Lt.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, Major-Gen. E. J. Oldfield, Major-Gen. G. Stewart, Major-Gen. F. E. A. Chemier Major-Gen. M. Clerk, Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D. Home, V. C., Deputy-Inspector-Gen. W. K. Swettenham, Col. F. C. Maude, V. C., Col. G. P. Blake, Col. J. H. Wade, Major W. H. Beaumont, Major F. Drake, Capt. J. Robertson, Capt. Paul Phipps, and Mr. H. D. Willock. The original garrison was represented by Lieut.-Gen. J. J. Macleod Innes, V. C., Major-Gen. A. Tullock, Major-Gen. H. Cook, Major-Gen. J. Ruggles, Major-Gen. F. M. Birch Major-Gen. J. May, Deputy-Inspector-Gen. S. B. Partridge, Col. C. W. Fletcher, Mr. R. A. Fayrer, and Mr. A. F. Dashwood.

Gen. Sir J. Fraser Tytler, Gen. John Gordon, Gen. Sir Charles Palliser, Deputy-Insp-Gen. J. Jee, V.C., Sir Roger Glodsworthy, Major-Gen. W. Tweedie, Major-Gen. Delafosse, Brig.-Gen. H. Pearson, Col. John Morland, Col. Patrick Roddy, V.C., Col. R. G. Birch, Col. Montague Hall, Lt.-Col. Græme, Major Finlay, Capt. Knight, and Capt. Walsh were prevented from being present.

The toast of "The Queen" having been duly honoured together with that of "The Prince of Wales and the remainder of the Royal Family," the Chairman gave "The Duke of Cambridge," who, he said, was retiring from the important office of Commander-in-Chief. A deputation from the Committee had waited upon his Royal Highness. The following letter had been received from the Duke's secretary:—"His Royal Highness begs me to tell you that it is with very sincere regret that he is unable to accept the invitation to dinner of the survivors of Havelock's and Outram's forces on Sept. 25 His Royal Highness bids me say also that he feels very much gratified by the kind proposal, which he would have been delighted to have accepted had it not been that he is holding his final inspections in Scotland at that very time, and is, therefore, quite unable to dine." His Royal Highness would leave the command of the British Army to the great regret of all its officers. He had done his duty most efficiently, and he left the Army in a splendid condition. He had always supported the commanders of our armies in the field in all our wars and had always been above all jealousy of them. (Loud cheers.)—The toast having been given.

The Chairman proposed "Our Departed Comrades." After mentioning the names of the officers who were killed at Lucknow, the Chairman gave the names of those who had died during the year, to the number of five.—The toast was drunk in solemn silence.—The Chairman then mentioned that a history of the Siege of Lucknow had been written by their comrade Gen. Innes, who had included the services of Havelock and Outram's forces. (Hear, hear.) Further, he congratulated those present on the fact that their secretary, Gen. C.D. Barber, had returned to them from Hong Kong, where, it he had not had to meet the enemy in the field, he had shed lustre on the Army by the work he did in fighting the plague. (Cheers.)—Sir H. Havelock-Allen, M. P., gave "Absent Comrades." Since they last met a history of the famous defence of Lucknow had been written, which showed the greatness of the defence and the great efforts made to end it. (Cheers.) He was glad to see there a few of the rank and file of that day, equal to any demand made upon them, full of fire and endurance, who enabled their leaders to relieve suffering countrymen. Men were there whose old regiments had relieved Chitral—(cheers)—and they showed that good men to lead would find good men to follow. (Loud cheers.)—Sir A. Home proposed: "The Illustrious Garrison of Lucknow," and referred to the glorious work accomplished by that garrison, and the leader of it, who faced dangers of unknown extent, which we could not measure. Every member of that illustrious garrison was deserving of the highest recognition, every man was a hero. (Cheers).—Gen. Macleod Innes replied, referring to the period of the siege as the most momentous in the history of India in recent times. There was no doubt that the arrival of Havelock's force saved the lives of the remainder of the garrison. (Cheers.) He gave them "The Health of Havelock's Force."—This was drunk amid cheers, the Chairman briefly returning thanks.

RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE LOAN.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

I have been at some pains to ascertain the real facts, as far as they are ascertainable in London, in regard to the reported further loan to China by Russia and France. At first there was a disposition to believe the report, because it is well known that the former loan of £16,000,000 is wholly indequate to meet China's wants, which include an indemnity of about £30,000,000, excluding the extra indemnity, for the evacuation of Liaotung. This was pointed out to the Chinese at the time the loan was being contracted, and it was represented to them that, while their only available security, the Customs revenue, was sufficient for all they wanted, they were pledging it to obtain less than half that amount—a course which would make it more difficult to obtain the rest when the time came. For these reasons it was thought probable that the Chinese had decided to borrow all they required at once. This, however, I am now assured is not the case, and the reports on the subject are due to the efforts of a combination of French and Russian bankers to arrange with the Chinese Government for the establishment of a bank in China which will have an official character and be a sort of national Chinese bank. The scheme has long been floating through the minds of Continental bankers. Two Russian bankers are now on their way to Pekin to secure the assistance of the Chinese Government. The time is well chosen. Nevertheless, I am told that the Chinese have so far shown no disposition to adopt any plan of the sort, and there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of any undertaking whatever of a national character in China. The Central Government may be led to do its business through one bank—though this is doubtful—but the local viceroys will never be brought to do business exclusively with any one institution. Without their support a really national bank will be an impossibility.

CANNIBALISM ON THE CONGO.

INFORMATION from the West Coast of Africa states that Lieut. Cassarts, an officer in the Belgain service on the Congo, has been killed and eaten by natives.

Capt. P. H. B. Salusbury, who has just returned from the Congo, has made a written statement in order to correct certain mistakes with regard to the reported death of two Englishmen, who were stated to have been killed and eaten. He confirms the news of the murder of Graham, formerly a London School Board visitor; but shows that Walker and Graham are the same person, the two names having been in some way confounded. Graham had gone out to the Congo region in the service of Capt. Salusbury, and was left at a place called Djabbir. There he seems to have remained on the best of terms with the natives till ordered home early in the present year. It is now believed that while journeying to the coast he missed his way and entering what is known as a "bad village," fell a victim to the manners and customs of the residents. The Congo authorities were according to the most recent intelligence, making every effort to avenge the murder.

NIGHT-FIRING in defence of a position is always interesting, and the annual Musketry report shows that it can be effectively carreid out if distances are marked off before hand and rests used. At Lucknow a position was taken up which might have to be held in actual warfare. The "general idea" was that a force retreating on the city had to leave a strong rearguard of infantry with four guns and one maxim gun to hold the enemy in check at the Garumbah nullah. The "special idea" was that the commander of the rearguard was to hold his position as long as possible, so as to give time for the main body to cross the Gumti; he had to entrench himself and repel an attack in force during the night. The operations were made as realistic as possible. A portion of the infantry were placed in position with rifles fixed on rests with sights adjusted for one party at 800 yards and for another at 600. The alarm was sounded; the enemy were reported to be crossing the nullah by the ford and advancing by the main road. Fire was opened from the rests and from the Maxim. Then starshell were fired, and screens were seen representing an attacking force in four small columns moving against the right face of the position. The third stage was an attack first on the right, then on the left, then against both at once. To render this more striking, men were placed in pits, their duties being to raise targets and throw out bombs. The object was to ascertain the extent of ground raked by fire rather than the number of hits obtainable on upright targets, and the area fired at was marked off into rectangles of varying depth and front.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

LETTERS received from Madagascar up to Aug. 19 represent the condition of the French troops as distressing in the extreme. In one letter from Suberbeiville the writer speaks of the Army as crumbling away. The arrangements for the treatment of the sick are entirely inadequate, and reflect great discredit on those who have had charge of the organisation of the expedition. A discussion is going on in Paris in regard to the apportionment of the responsibility for the sending home of the invalided troops. A letter from Gen. Duchesne, dated Aug. 18, states his expectation of being in Antananarivo by the end of Septmber. He expresses the opinion that the only thing to be done with the men attacked by fever is to send them off as promptly as possible. There is a great deal of recrimination between the French War Office, Colonial Office, and Ministry of Marine regarding the responsibility for the sending home of batches of invalids by the Red Sea passage at the hottest season of the year. With a little foresight, it is pointed out, provision might have been made for their reception at Reunion, and their subsequnt return to France under much more favourable conditions. It is said that one department wants to charge the other nine francs a day for each inavlided soldier received at Reunion. Neither Department seems to have any money to spare for the purpose; but each insists that it is the duty of the other to find money somehow or to do without it. M. Chautemps, the Minister for the Colonies, is said to have been on the point of resignation, although the crisis has been staved off by the personal intervention of M. Ribot. The French troops in Madagascar have had to contend with an atrocious climate and a pathless country, in which every disturbance of the soil seems to liberate whole armies of some pernicious microbe which produces a peculiarly intractable form of anæmia. Everything needed for the advanced column has to be brought from the base, and the transport provided appears not to be the best that could have been devised. There are also difficulties at the base itself. The sea has proved too shallow for the lighters, and the labour of disembarking stores is far greater than was anticipated. A despatch from Paris says that at the next Cabinet Council M. Faure will ask for the appointment of Gen. Borgnis Desbordes to the chief command in Madagascar.

Gen. Duchesne himself admits that there have been 3000 men in hospital. According to another statement "there are still left between 3000 and 4000 more sick to be sent away." On Sept. 23 a grim account came to hand of a poisonous mosquito, the struggle with which added to the miseries of the poor wretches in hospital. A later despatch gives a story of "abscesses in the soldiers' legs caused by the sharp hookshaped seed of a grass which eats into the flesh and causes a frightful sore. Toes and half feet are lost from the effects of the sores caused by this grass. It is absolutely necessary to have a legging fitting tightly to the boot, so that the seeds cannot work up under the trouser, but of course Kabyles, Singalese, and Kroomen are not equipped to meet this." Yet another plague are the fiends who hawk the worst kind of absinthe to the spiritless soldiery:—"The entire column is surrounded by devils from Reunion, who, when we are dying of thirst and bored to death by the intolerable delays, offer us absinthe. What absinthe it is? Ah, yes, their business is a good one. They even take the risk of coming with-in the lines to bring us the stuff which kills us." It is reiterated that much of the disaster which has dogged the French advanced has been due to the friction existing between the War Department and the Admiralty. How severe the mortality has been among the troops put to road-making may be estimated from the fact that it is now announced that "all the military convicts at work at the port of Gizerta are to be sent to Madagascar to continue to work the roads abandoned by the corps of Engineers." One cannot help remembering (says the "Westminster Gazette") that much of the loss of life among the French conscripts in the island might have been avoided if the Government had accepted the suggestion of Mr. Rhodes that the sick and wounded soldiers should be taken to sanatoria in Cape Colony.

The French Minister of War issued an announcement, on Sept. 25, that Gen. Duchesne had telegraphed from Madagascar that on the 19th inst., two sections of the Flying Column defeated the entire Hova force, who barred a pass across the Ambohimana mountains. The Hovas had thirty guns; but the French despatch does not state that they captured any guns in this "complete rout."

THE PAMIRS.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

REUTER'S St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed, Sept. 24:—A letter from Mikhman Djuly, in the Pamirs, dated Aug. 21, published by to-day's "Novoe Vremya," points out that no harm will accrue to Russia from a cession of a portion of the Aksu Valley to Afghanistan. The writer calls attention to the fact that by the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1873 the boundary between the Russian and Afghan possessions in the Pamirs was already fixed from the Punjah River to Lake Victoria, and that consequently no sufficient reason existed for demanding the incorporation of the district of Wakhan, the only region of the country were agricultural operations are in any way possible, with the Russian or Bokharan possessions. It is further observed that in virtue of the agreement of March 11 there has to be incorporated with this district the portion of the Aksu Valley from the Chilj and Afghan Pass to the mouth of the River Mikhman Djuly, near the settlement of Kizyh Rabat, which portion is altogether unsuitable for permanent settlement.

The Russian papers give prominence to a speech delivered by Major-General. Gerard at the banquet given by the British members of the Pamir Delimitation Commission to their Russian colleague, on July 29, near Lake Victoria. In proposing the health of the Emperor Nicholas II., the British General spoke as follows:—

I propose to you now to give the name of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas II. to the highest snow-clad summit which is nearest to Lake Victoria, and will henceforth serve as the boundary to the Russian possessions, in the hope that the two great names of Victoria and Nicholas, united by an emblem of good understanding, will serve to indicate the path by which the welfare of mankind in this present age may be attained. Let us drink to the health of the Emperor Nicholas II.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

BRITISH DEMANDS FLOUTED.

ACCORDING to a telegram received at Shanghai from Ning-Po the whole province of Che-Kiong, and especially the city of Kin-Hua has been replacarded with anti-foreign and anti-Christian proclamations. The Chinese are reported to have attacked a German mission station near Swatow. According to the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," the German Minister at Pekin has suggested the despatch of a warship to Swatow. It is statad in Shanghai (says a Reuter's telegram) that China has refused to accede to the British demand for the banishment of the ex-Viceroy of the province of Sze-Chuen. The "Times" Hongkong correspondent telegraphed on Sept 20:—

At the annual examinations at Canton, Literary Chancellor Wanlampan presented thousands of students with a versified edition of some Imperial decrees in which certain heterodox doctrines are fiercely condemned. What these doctrines are is not precisely specified, but it is plainly indicated that they are the doctrines of Christianity. The following is a specimen of the language used in these decrees:—"The stupid black-haired race are establishing sundry sects, and regard not their own lives, but pretend that they will rise again immortal. Men and women congregate together and, abandoning their chastity, behave like obscene birds and beasts. Faithful Confucians must shoot them like the owls of the forest, stone them like the bats in the streets, and behead them without mercy. I, the Emperor, command the authorities to eradicate these weeds and vermin."

The American Minister in China has announced to his Government that China has withdrawn her opposition to an independent investigation into the Cheng-tu riots, and will send an official to act as a member of the Commission, which is to start immediatly for the scene of the riots.

THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

IN view of the unsatisfactry state of the negotiations at Constantinople, it is proposed to hold a conference on the Armenian question in Pairs. The London (Grosvenor House) committee has been asked to send a delegate, and Mr. Stevenson, M.P., has left for Paris in connection with the matter. Since the concessions made by the Porte, on Sept. 7, there have been no further negotiations with the Turkish Government on the subject of Armenia. An exchange of views is, however, still being carried on between the three intervening Powers (Russia, France, and Great Britain). The Turkish authorities are not attempting to obstruct the distribution of relief at Sassoun, which is proceeding briskly.

The Macedonian garrisons are being energetically reinforced. Of this year's 76,000 recruits—30,000 more than usual—no fewer than 22,000 have been drafted into the corps that has its headquarters at Monastir.

A Macedonian plot to blow up Yildiz Kiosk and the Porte with dynamite is said to have been discovered, and extraordinary precautions have been taken.

An Englishman, captain of the steamer Mecca, was attacked and wounded by some Turkish recruits bound for Salonica.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia have addressed to the Porte strongly-worded notes reiterating the demand for the indemnity on account of the murderous attack made on the consular representatives of those Powers at Jiddah in may last. They also call for a full inquiry and the punishment of the guilty parties.

THE BOERS' "ROAD TO THE SEA."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DECISION.

SOME months ago, following the agreement placing Swaziland under the control of the Transvaal, the High Commissioner for South Africa issued a proclamation annexing certain territories lying north of Zululand, and between Swaziland and the sea, to the British dominion. This action was resented by President Kruger as effectually preventing the Transvaal from acquiring a seaport of their own, and correspondence followed between the Transvaal, the High Commissioner, and the Colonial Office. This correspondence was published on Sept. 21. Mr. Chamberlain, in a despatch to Sir H. Robinson, dated Aug. 23, says, after an exhaustive review of the case, he adopts the policy of his predecessor, Lord Ripon, and makes himself responsible for its maintenance. The despatch concludes:—

So far as I am aware, the whole understanding between Her Majesty's Government and that of the South African Republic in relation to the countries to the north and east of the Republic is embodied in the Swaziland Convention of 1890. Her Majesty's Government have had no reason to suppose that the Government of the South African Republic took any steps, or showed any disposition during the four years and more for which that Convention lasted, to avail themselves of the facilities which were afforded by its provisions for securing to themselves a road to the sea. I have not, of course, failed to notice the statement in the memorandum that they "concluded agreements with Zambaan and 'Mbegesa respecting the strip of land required for the railway," but a careful search in the archives of this department has failed to bring to light any trace of such agreements between the Government of the Republic and those chiefs; and, unless you can trace any record of them in your office, I do not consider that the statement that such concessions were obtained, now made for the first time affects the main question, which is whether my predecessor was justified in what he did at the time he did it. You might, in the proper place, bring in words to this effect, that, whilst I regret that the action recently taken should have caused disappointment to the Government of the South African Republic, it appears to me that the latter had amply sufficient time to avail themselves of the Convention of 1890, and that, if the same facilities as were thereby given are no longer open to them, it is a result which flows from the fact that Her Majesty's late Government found themselves under a strong compulsion, in circumstances of difficulty and unusual perplexity, to assume, as a matter of mere duty, the control of the countries in question; and that the situation with which my predecessor had to deal was mainly created by the failure of the Government of the South African Republic to restrain the intrigues and irregularities of their own subjects in those regions. You will assure President Kruger that Her Majesty's present Government, like their predecessors, entertain the most friendly feelings towards the Government of the South African Republic, but you will not say anything which could lead to the inference that the annexation of the Countries of Zambaan, 'Mbegesa, and others may possibly be reversed by me, for I regard it as an accomplished fact and an act justified by the circumstances which immediately led to it.

"PHYSICAL FORCE" CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

A CONVENTION for the inauguration of a new movement to secure the independence of Ireland, which is said to be attended by delegates from all parts of the United States and the Australian Colonies, was opened at Chicago, on Sept. 24. Mr. John Finerty, ex-member of Congress, presided. In his first speech he said they would welcome the sight of 100,000 armed Americans breaking the neutrality laws on behalf of Cuba, and they would doubly welcome 500,000 armed Americans breaking the neutrality laws on behalf of Ireland. Referring more pointedly to the "new movement" on behalf of Ireland, he is reported to have said:—

This movement is one to consolidate the Irish in a sensible aggressive movement against the British Empire wherever they can strike under the law of nations. We believe in appealing to the martial spirit of the race and in being ready for any emergency. We know that England is encircled by enemies. We know that France hates her and that Russia abhors her. We know that the Grand Marshal of the Rebel Army, James Longstreet, at the celebration of the battle of Chickamauga, the other day, hoped that the time would come soon, if England interfered with the Monroe doctrine, when the Yankee huzza and the rebel yell would be heard on the coast of England, and when the native-born Americans would speak thus:—"Why should we not as well encircle England with a wall of fire which will never be extinguished until Ireland is free."

On Sept. 25 a proposal was made to add O'Donovan Rossa's name to the list of vice-presidents, and the motion evoked considerable enthusiasm, but Rossa declined the honour. Mr. Finerty (according to Reuter's special correspondent) somewhat startled the delegates by the boldness of a proposal which he laid before them. After remarking that the time had come when a standing army composed of Irish-Americans should be formed, he proceeded to give an outline of a plan according to which young Irish-Americans throughout the country should be organised in military companies, the latter as a whole to constitute a standing army, which at the proper time might strike a blow for Irish liberty. He added:—

It is part of the purpose of this meeting to sound the death-knell of Whiggery in Irish politics. We stand on our rights as a race and advocate the absolute independence of the land that gave us and our fathers life. We desire to tell Great Britain, and France, and Russia, and every other possible enemy of Great Britain, that we are in a fight which will last, not for a year or two, but for ever. (Tremendous cheering.) We are here to tell beloved Uncle Sam that if he draws the sword in defence of the Monroe doctrine the Irish of America will be behind the stars and stripes; to tell Russia that, if she desires to conquer India, our hearts and hands are with her; and to tell the French, who hate England, that they can rely upon our support. We are here to encourage the enlistment of young Irishmen, either in independent or regular battalions, so that they may be ready when the time comes. The speech (we are told) was received with great enthusiasm, the audience standing and cheering vociferously for ten minutes.

Many cablegrams expressing sympathy came from the North of Ireland, and were received with "especially loud cheers."

The Convention (says the "Time's" New York correspondent), is remarkable for the presence of Tynan, better known as Number One, and O'Donovan Rossa, and the absence of Alexander Sullivan and Patrick Egan. The reports of the proceedings and speeches in the New York journals are brief and of comment upon them there is none.

THE CHITRAL CAMPAIGN.

THE "Times," in a leading article says:—

The successful withdrawal, without a shot being fired, of the fifteen thousand men who held the long line from Peshawar to Chitral is a feat not less remarkable in its own way than their victorious advance. If it is difficult to attack the warlike tribes of the Sawat valley in their native fastnesses, it is not less difficult to effect an unmolested retreat. If the Chitral campaign proved the possession by our troops of the highest military qualities, the circumstances of their retirement bear no less eloquent testimony to the skill with which they have been handled, to the discipline that has been maintained, and to the political as well as the military capacity of their chief. The qualities of the conqueror and of the ruler are not always found in combination, and, while the possession of the first is proved by triumphant invasion of a hostile country, possession of the second is better demonstrated by peaceful and regretted evacuation. It was freely predicted that the expedition would stir up the unappeasable hatred of tribes jealous of their independence and wholly unaccustomed to control. Yet Gen. Low, in bidding farewell to the troops he has commanded in the field for the past six months, is able to compliment them on the fact that the people of the country which has been the scene of their operations are now earnestly petitioning the Indian Government for their retention. This fact goes a long way towards settling the controversy about the policy of the Chitral expedition and vindicating the decision finally arrived at by the Government not to sacrifice the advantages secured by a brilliant feat of arms. . . All ranks, as their commander emphatically declares, have proved worthy to stand in the place of those who have gone before them in the British Army. We at home may gratefully accept the proof that in days of pessimism and degeneracy and cynicism our countrymen, properly led and handled, can still prove themselves capable of feats which will not suffer by comparison with the deeds of theirforefathers.

THE steamer Maroa, which arrived in Calcutta on Wedneday evening, is the largest trading vessel which has yet visited Calcutta. She is 400 tons larger than the new Harrison liner Statesman, which was recently in port on her first voyage out. She is 6,802 tons gross and 6,393 tons net register. She is 445ft. long but though a considerably larger ship in actual tonnage, she is not so long by five feet as the Knight Bachelor also in port just now. The Maroa was launched only last year, having been built by Messrs. W. Doxford and Sons of Sutherland. She is owned by the Maroa Steamship Company, and has come to load in Calcutta for Dundee. She goes into the Kidderpur Docks and in consequence of her immense length it will be necessary to lower the dock basin to admit her.

THE ARCTIC BOOM.

ADVENTURES OF THE WINDWARD.

THE representative of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar expedition in London has made a communication to Reuter's Agency, in which he says:—On Sept. 11 a message from Vardo, beyond the North Cape, informed us that the Windward had at last regained an inhabited world. It appears that on Sept. 7, 1894, the expedition safely made the coast of Franz Josef Land, in the locality of gape flora. On the 10th of that month they began to discharge the ship's valuable and carefully selected cargo, and two days later the ice closed round the Windward, and she was frozen in for the winter. By November two large Russian log-houses had been built, treble-walled houses which had been taken from England erected and the stores, instruments, equipment, dogs, and ponies safely landed and housed. The crew, it seems, remained on the ship; but while separated from the exploring party as to its domicile, it shared in the results of the activity of Mr. Jackson and his colleagues in procuring fresh meat for food. No fewer than sixty Polar bears fell to the rifles of the party, and thus kept the larder replenished. On Feb. 23 the sun returned and Mr. Jackson and his small party first started on their northern journey on March 10. When the Windward left all the exploring party were in perfect health. A short time after Mr. Jackson first marched north scurvy made its appearance among the crew, William Moat, a Shetlander, was attacked on March 17 and died on June 17. On July 3 the Windward began her southern journey, and at once entered on a series of adventures of great peril. The ice-pack eventually proved to be about 300 miles in extent, and of an unusually formidable character. The efforts to break through, it used up immense quantities of coal, and, fuel running short, nearly everything on board that would burn was utilized to keep the steam up. For sixty-five days this struggled with the ice continued, and then at last the Windward broke out of the pack and open water lay before her. The incessant work, the rigorous climate, and lack of fresh food told severely on the men, and no fewer than twelve were invalided. Of these two died—Jenkins, a fireman, on Aug. 20, and Sanding and A.B., on Sept. 2. Finally, on Sept. 6, they broke out of the ice; but having exhausted their fuel, and meeting with constant head winds, shaped their course for Vardo, the nearest port, and arrived there on Sept. 10.

The news we have recently received is most gratifying. When we send the ship out again next year we may expect the most welcome news of a successful exploration of the unknown Polar area.

RETURN OF THE PAERY EXPEDITION.

The *Times*' correspondent at St. John's telegraphed, on Sept. 22:—

Lieut. Peary, Mr Lee, his companion, and Henson, his servant, composing the Arctic expedition, which for the past two years has been in Greenland, returned yesterday in the steamer Kite, having failed to accomplish anything. They crossed Greenland this spring and reached Independence Bay, the farthest northern point of Lieut. Peary's expedition of 1892, but were unable to proceed further owing to scarcity of food and the smallness of their numbers. In their enfeebled condition the men suffered terrible hardships from starvation during the whole journey. They contrived to shoot ten musk oxen, or they would never have returned alive. Their last homeward march was one of forty-six hours, without food. Of the forty-nine dogs which started, only one returned. The story of the sufferings of the expedition is unsurpassed in tragic interest by anything in the records of Arctic exploration. Its failure was due to Lieut. Peary's inability to find the stores of food which were hidden in the inland ice last year for the use of this expedition, and which had been buried by more than ordinarily heavy snowfalls. Lieut. Peary feels his failure keenly. It means that Arctic research under American auspices has been set back another decade. The relief expedition obtained the largest collection of Arctic fauna and flora ever acquired. It also brought two meteorities from Cape York, which Lieut. Peary says are the finest in the world.

A telegram from St. John's (Newfoundland), dated Sept. 26, says:—"Lieut Peary left here last night for New York. From further details of his exploration in Northern Greenland it appears that the Lieutenant nearly reached the 82nd parellel, beating his former record by twelve miles."

ENGLAND'S DEFENCES.

THE last issue of the semi-official Berlin "Militar Weekly" contains (says the *Standard's* correspondent) a very interesting article on "English Views on Warfare and the Defence of a Country." The writer speaks very favourably of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's recent publication on this subject, and among other things says:—

Through all his writings runs the endeavour to restore its old greatness to his country. He makes no secret whatever of this, and aims at nothing less than making England so powerful that she would be not only independent of all other States in all situations, but also in a position everywhere to speak with a decisive voice. This amounts to little else than the dominion of the world. The means to the fulfilment of the former demand—viz., the command of the sea to the extent required by him—is, at the same time, the means to the fulfilment of the latter. Whether such ideas are practicable depends on the men more than on the system, and this is not the place to discuss these political questions. We have to do here only with the military phases—that is, with the means demonstrated by him and interesting both to ally and adversary alike. One point deserves special study—viz., the importance of the Mediterranean with reference to the supply of food to the Continent, under various circumstances. According to Wilkinson's convincing demonstrations, combatants will have to take England into account as an essential factor, especially if she takes serious steps—with a view to increasing her power of defence. From this point of view, Wilkinson's uncommonly noteworthy writings deserve much more attention than seem to have been paid them hitherto.

INSPIRING THE PEOPLE.

THE *Daily Telegraph* (Sept. 22), in an article discussing the future of the intinerant political lecturer, comes to the conclusion that there is no doubt that the political party that wants to win nowadays must make up its mind to appeal more directly to the imagination and patriotic pride of the people, to speak to them of the great deeds of their ancestors, of the victories by land and sea which have made their country powerful and famous, and have built up that Empire which is not only the monument of their glory but the foundation and sole guarantee of their prosperity, and in doing this to connect these inspiring ideas with the supremacy of the party which makes the appeal. The political victories of the future will undoubtedly rest with those who can most potently strike these chords in the national heart. To say this, of course, is equivalent to saying that for the "Little Englander," there is no future at all; but perhaps he is beginning to see that for himself. There is not a very much more cheering prospect, it must be owned, for the Radical generally, which is perhaps a reason why he may be expected to cling to his leaflets and lectures and political portraits a little longer yet. The new-born Imperialism which he sometimes thinks it politic to profess will hardly prove very serviceable for the purposes to which we have referred. He will find it somewhat difficult to establish any historical association between the exploits of the builders of our Empire in the past and the principles which he has fatally pledged himself to act upon within the four seas.

THE HANGING OF MR. STOKES.

DR. MICHAUX, who has arrived in Brussels, is said to have confirmed the statement that he opposed the execution of Mr. Stokes, but denies that he protested or left immediately. The "Times" Brussels correspondent has been authorised by M. Van Eetvelde, Secretary of the Congo Free State, to reiterate his declaration of the illegality of the procedure under which Mr. Stokes was executed. The Secretary for the Congo State has authorised the publication in a Brussels journal of a statement that Capt. Lothaire has been recalled with a view to his furnishing information concerning the execution of Mr. Stockes. Should his explanation be deemed insufficient the matter will be referred to a competent tribunal. It is admitted that the procedure adopted by the Council of War which condemned Mr. Stokes was not in conformity with the laws of the Congo State. The "Cologne Gazette" says that the authorities of the Congo State have handed over to the German Government for inspection all the documents relating to the execution of Mr. Stokes.

An Antwerp newspaper, on Sept. 25, published an extract from a private letter written by the Congo State officer who arrested Mr. Stokes, and who declares positively that the latter had been supplying the Arabs with guns and gunpowder, and was actually on his way to attempt the rescue of Kibonge when he fell into the hands of Capt. Lothaire.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that in political circles the idea is gaining ground that the visit of the King of the Belgians is concerned with a scheme for the cession to France of the Congo Free State.

CIVILISATION AND BARBARIANS.

THE *Spectator* in an article discussing Prof. Flinders Petrie's paper at the British Association on the subject of Civilisation, says:—The facts are nearly equal on either side, with a balance in our minds against Mr. Petrie, derived from the history of the white barbarians, and we cannot but suspect that with all his great experience, he makes rather commonplace mistakes. He is too much in a hurry to begin with. It takes centuries, not years, for the higher civilisation to stamp itself deeply upon the lower, unless there is a large admixture of blood, and in the transitional stage the mind of the inferior is apt to appear bewildered:—We know little of the mental condition of the white savages who invaded the Roman Empire, but we fancy a Roman patrician would have thought them, when they settled down at last, as silly as Mr. Petrie holds his Europeanised Arabs to be. In the second place, our accounts of any change which may be effected come only from the superior race, which instinctively dislikes imitations of itself, just as an aristocrat dislikes the plebeian who imitates him badly in dress and bearing, and which exaggerates the feeblenesses and vulgarities it perceives, classing, for instance in Bengal, men of the most different intellectual standing and usefulness under the generic title "Baboo." And lastly, while we perceive external changes, like the adoption, for example, of a dress unsuited alike to the climate and to the figures of its wearers, we do not clearly perceive any change going on in ideas,—the substitution, for instance, of confidence in law for confidence in individual wills. That change, known to be proceeding in India, and said to be discernible even in Egypt—where the higher civilisation only entered yesterday—is of the most far-reaching kind, and may in process of time remodel those bases of thought upon which civilisation are ultimately built. And, finally, Mr. Petrie, though he acknowledges and indeed to our minds exaggerates, the force of example and the influence of strict justice, does not allow for the effect of the grand change which the reign of higher civilisation in our days always produces, the suspension of permanent terror. Low civilisations as a rule, permit terror to play too great a part in the daily life, even the gentler Polynesians instituting the system of terrorism known as "taboo." The Asiatic, and still more the African, left to himself is under terror all his life—terror of the deities, terror of witchcraft, terror of the powerful, terror of the midnight murderer. It is terror protracted for ages which has made him so callous to all suffering but his own, and which, has left him the being, at once submissive and ferocious, which he usually is. The reign of the higher civilisation, with its methods, and its objects, and its eye to consequences, suspends the regime of terror, and that benefit, even if it stood alone, would furnish its justification. We do not, we confess, hope very much, any more than Mr. Petrie, from reading and writing, nor do we believe in civilisation through the engineer or the electrician or the doctor; but we do believe in the influence of righteous government continued through long periods. The Egyptian, says Mr. Petrie, who can read and write becomes a fool, and we endorse his paradoxical saying in some sense; but has not that Egyptian a totally new confidence in appealing to those above him, a totally new exemption from the terrors of the Powers of the Air? Just subject Lancashire for one century to pashas and see what Lancashire men would be like.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

THE American woman (says a writer in the *Realm*) must surely be the vainest creature that struts about on this earth. Compared to her, Yum-Yum, in "The Mikado," admiring herself in her mirror, and congratulating herself on being the most beautiful woman in all the world, is modest.

She at least utters her conviction only to herself; whereas the lady from Chicago, Ill., or Cleveville, Me., goes up on the housetop, and publishes hers abroad to all who care to listen. Nay; she screams so loud that we are compelled to listen whether we will or no. But having given ear to her appreciation of her own charms we go away and think over what we have heard. Then, after due consideration, we go forth in spirit, and finding an imaginary American woman of the sort which writes to newspapers, we take her gently by the unsubstantial hand of her, and address her—politely we hope, but above all firmly. "Dearest madam," we say, "you are not a bad-looking woman, and it must be confessed that you have gone to one of the best modists in Paris for your clothes. But you are not a lady—the word is out of fashion; but the thing never is—and it is to be feared that nothing could make you one. You are absolutely self-satisfied and you show it every minute of your life, or, as you would say, 'all the time.' You are quite without charm of manner; yet you think that all men worship you. Your education has been of the sort that our Board schools give our coachmen's children at our expense. Your own comfort is the one thing you think of—and here is a piece of comfort for you.

"So long as you cover yourself with diamonds in the morning; so long as your voice can be heard from one end of the Rue de la Paix to the other; so long as your one topic of conversation is your frock and what you gave for it; so long as you sit about in the public rooms of an hotel in a gown in which you might go to Court; so long as you are not afraid to state 'en plein table d'hote' that the room was that stuffy and the women smelt that strong you thought you'd have been sick right there, so long as you do all or any of these things, believe me you need have no fear of being taken for the only kind of Englishwoman worth considering."

"IN SWEET SEPTEMBER."

IN London, Tuesday (Sept. 24) was the hottest day we have had this year. In the shade the thermometer rose to a maximum of 86deg., being twenty degrees above the average for the month of September, and four degrees in excess of any thing recorded during the month of June, July, and August. For so advanced a period in the season, Tuesday's temperature was the highest on record, as shown by observations extending back as far as the year 1841. A temperature of 80deg. or more was recorded on the same day in many other parts of England. At York the thermometer rose to 81deg. and at St. Aubin's, Jersey, to 82deg., the reading being in each case the highest reached at any time in any September of the past twenty-five years.

In London on Wednesday the thermometer in the shade rose to a maximum of 83deg. At York the maximum reading was 80deg., at the North Foreland the thermometer rose to 81deg. In the course of Tuesday evening thunder and lightning were observed in nearly all parts of the southern counties, and in some places there were slight falls of rain. Wednesday was upon the whole brilliantly fine over England, though somewhat changeable in Ireland and Scotland. The mid-day temperature has now exceeded 80deg. in London on three consecutive days, and in all on seven days during the present month. Yesterday the shade thermometer in the London suburbs registered 84deg.

Three cases of sunstroke are reported to have occurred in the City early on Wednesday.

In consequence of the continued drought the grazing outlook in Lincolnshire has assumed a very serious aspect.

On the Continent, although the heat does not appear to be so excessive as it is with us, the oppressive atmosphere with which we are becoming so familiar appears to be general.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first sixty-six places in the recent Open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Marks as appended:—

Morris, W S	3738	Boyd, F K	1852
Seton, M C	2843	Heycock, V B	1827
*B[illegible], F	2630	Johnston, F W	1823
Keith, W J	[illegible]	Adie, W S	1803
*Butler, S D	2548	Brinton, P R	1797
Stow, A [illegible]	2475	Clarke, C A	1783
Twang, [illegible]	2351	Pratt, H S	1778
Gracey, S W	[illegible]352	Duval, H P	1777
Smallwood, A W	[illegible]	Rossiter, R A	1746
Bendall, H D	2152	Campbell, W E M	1736
Stowell, V A	[illegible]	Hammond, E L L	1729
Pringle, J C	2088	Rose, E E P	1726
Jeffries, F [illegible]	2067	Smith, J C	1718
Wallace, E H	2044	Tupper, J H E	1713
Clayton, A H	2041	Moberly, A N	1707
Skinner, S S	[illegible]	Palmer, C E	1693
Wilkinson, C R	1983	Johnston, J L	[illegible]
Loxton, C W	1977	Monteath, G	1667
Yewdall, F	1953	Donald, J	1650
Phelps, E A	1948	Emslie, [illegible] H	1635
Wilberforce, S	1936	Marten, J T	1607
Kilby, R G	1925	Holland, R E	1598
Stitt, N C	1924	Chotzner, A J	1596
Vernede, A H	1899	Robinson, F	1587
Thornton, A H	1897	Hall, S C	1583
Marr, W A	1891	[illegible]utton, F H	1579
Fergusson, J C	1887	Humphries, E de M	1567
Stokes, H G	[illegible]	Hemingway, P	1554
Vernon, C V	1881	Asghar-Ali, S	1519
Panton, E B H	1869	Graham, J F	1518
Braidwood, H L	1868	Leftwich, C G	1508
Bird, B H	[illegible]	Barniville, J J	1493
Campbell, A Y G	1855	Rogers, C A P	[illegible]

The names of the candidates marked with an asterisk appear also in the Home Civil Service List. Upon the final allocation of these candidates will depend the ultimate position of the following who stand next in order of merit:—

No. 38	1479	No. 119	1478

Civil Service Commission, Sept. 20.

DR. LOMBROSO ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL.

THE last number of the New York *Forum* contains an article by Dr. Lombroso on "Criminal Anthropology: Its Origin and Application." The English public which has just been shocked and horrified by the story of the Plaistow boy-murderers will (the *Daily News* points out) find much in this essay which bears relation to that terrible and fantastic chapter of crime. Dr. Lombroso's article will attract readers, if only because of the information it gives with regard to the earlier investigations of the author into the subject which he has now fairly made his own:—

"To complete my studies," he tells us, "I finally shut myself up for three years in the great cellular prison of Turin as a physician until my health was undermined." Dr. Lombroso arrived in Paris in 1861, "a very young clinical professor of mental disease with my head full of philology and comparative physiology. I soon saw that the most serious lack in this science was that of anatomical and anthropological knowledge." It became clear to him that men "were studying insanity in general without studying individual lunatics." "I insisted that we should study lunatics as we would a special variety of the human race, noting the skin, the form " the skull, and particularly the functions, sensibility, etc., His colleagues laughed at him, and called him" the doctor of the steel yard."

Among other strange incidents which occurred during Dr Lombroso's studies, may be mentioned "one last and almost tragic accident," which, he says, revealed to me the criminal through passion. Dr. Lombroso was one day in a printing office, correcting the proofs of his "Delinquent Man" with the chief reader when he came to a page which spoke of a young man in the diplomatic service, who, impelled by jealousy only too well justified, had stabbed his fiancee with a knife, and afterwards tried to kill himself. He was sentenced to a light punishment, and thus became lost to the sight of all his friends.

"The proof reader was this man. Suddenly he threw himself at my feet declaring that he would commit suicide if I published this story with his name. His face, before very gentle, was completely altered, and almost terrifying, and I was really afraid that he would kill himself or me on the spot. I tore up the proofs, and for several editions omitted his story, but I had discovered the criminal through passion. This young man a few years later committed suicide without any known cause. I made a study of his skull and brain,' says, Dr. Lombroso, 'and found them of admirable beauty.'

Dr. Lombroso tells us that:—There is a class of ment, young, honest, of gentle appearance, whose beauty of soul corresponds to their beauty of body—all these men are capable of remorse and repentance, and are impelled to crime by a strong and often just cause. They commit the crime in broad daylight with whatever weapon is at hand, and never seek to prove *an alibi*. It is my opinion that many political criminals belong to this category—Orsini for example, and Charlotte Corday.

All this seems to amount to little more than a restatement of an opinion which has been accepted by most persons since civilisation began. Of course the practical application of Dr. Lombroso's idea is made clear in his essay. A crime "committed by an honest man impelled by some strong motive, should be punished with much indulgence, especially political and religious crimes, which often only anticipate by some centuries the thought of the people." For these crimes, Dr. Lombroso says, there should be no irrevocable penalty like death. The penalty should be revocable when the novelty passed away and the idea is no longer criminal. On this, however, we may observe (says the *Daily News*) that it does not seem to give much evil[illegible]eance, except where the so-called offence was merely the promulgation of some new, and, as it then seemed, dangerous doctrine. How would it apply, for instance, to the cases to which Dr. Lombroso has already referred, the cases of Orsini and Charlotte Corday? Orsini was undoubtedly a pure-minded, unselfish, and devoted man. Yet he was guilty of a most horrible crime. It belonged to a class of crime which, beyond all others, arouses passion and panic in a community. The ordinary well-to-do citizen does not feel his personal safety much endangered because there are murders committed now and then in some low quarter of the town. But the explosion of a few dynamite bombs may happen anywhere and kill dozens of people who had nothing to do with dynasty or revolution, or even political idea. Perhaps, before society attains that philosophic calmness which would enable it to make due allowance for the ultimate motive of such crimes, the crimes themselves may under happier conditions than ours, have ceased to be committed. Dr. Lombroso lays great stress on the doctrine that in the punishment of crime the tendency of its authors should be considered:—

"If the author is born criminal he must be confined for life, though the crime is not great." The Criminal Code "must be modified by knowledge of the criminal." "There should be in it no dream of theological expiation which man has no right to impose, but it should aim solely at the defence of society." "All efforts at reform should be concentrated upon occasional criminal; they are the only ones for whom much can be done."

This class forms about 75 per cent. of the criminal order. There would, therefore, surely seem to be good hope for a steady diminution in the number of criminals if so vast proportion of them belong to the class with which reform can profitably deal. Dr. Lombroso's methods of reform are very much like those of every other enlightened reformer. Education employment, mental amusement, removal from associations which tend to teach and encourage crime—these, of course, are amongst the influences on which Dr. Lombroso mainly relies, and happily on these points we are most of us in perfect agreement. The difficulty is as to the methods by which the State and public opinion can most effectually apply the remedies Whatever we may think of some of the author's theories there can (concludes the *Daily News*) be no difference of opinion as to the genuine interest and importance of his investigations.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

THE Spanish authorities are behaving with more severity to the Cuban insurgents who fall into their hands. Several have been shot after summary courts martial. Every mail steamer from Havana now carries to Spain numbers of journalists, doctors, students, and lawyers, who, for their share in the rebellion, are sentenced to penal servitude, which they are to undergo in the Spanish fortresses on the coast of Morocco. The special correspondent of the "Times" in Havana, telegraphing on Sept. 21, reported that the Government troops claimed a success in a skirmish near Guantanamo on Sept. 16. It is privately reported from Santa Clara that the military organisation is extremely faulty, and that General Martinez Campos is not properly seconded. It is stated in official circles that an energetic campaign will be immediately begun in the province of Santa Clara, where a considerable proportion of the recent reinforcements have been landed. In regard to the repeated rumours of the intention of the Spanish Government to send out further reinforcements the "Times" correspondent says Gen. Campos is right in declaring that he does not want more men. What is necessary is more training for the soldiers, more method and organisation for the army, and, above all, more competent direction.

Madrid telegrams report two successes of the Government troops over the rebels, and announce the signing of a decree for the purchase in Germany of 60,000 Mauser rifles for the use of the troops serving in Cuba.

A FRENCH traveller in Asia sends the *Temps* an account of the last wedding of the octogenarian Prince Touli, son of the late Emperor Min Mang of Annam, and great uncle of the actual sixteen-year old sovereign of whom he was a regent. Touli's palace is in a grove of bamboos and giant bananas. He has been in the course of his life the husband of thirty spouses, of whom but twenty-four survive—not enough to watch over his tomb and praise him when he is dead. He is doing therefore all he can to fill the places of the half-dozen departed ones with six young beauties likely to survive him for a great many years. Touli had his palace decked out on one of the recent wedding days with flags, French and Annamite. He stood at the outer door to welcome his guest. The bridegroom's headdress was a long piece of violet crape wound round his head with an end falling over his shoulder, a tunic of crimson silk devoid of folds and reaching to the knees, and wide yellow trousers. He was bent in two from age, but went through all the polite ceremonial the occasion required without apparent fatigue. There was a wedding breakfast, but the bride did not come in to it, or any of the twenty-four wives. The menu was of alternate French and Annamite dishes. As the fete was a family affair, no domestics were admitted to it. All the service was performed by Touli's sons. They were of all ages from twelve to fifty. They served with sweet seriousness. Touli said there were thirty-five sons present, not to speak of the grandsons, and he had so many daughters that he forgot the number. His first son is a mandarin reputed to be a great scholar, and the second is Conservator of Imperial Tombs. Both seemed to look up with reverence to Touli, and watched attentively for his orders.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPT. 24.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Sec Lieut T Ward to be Lieutenant vice C K Bushe, promoted.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Sec Lieut B H H Mathew-Lannowe to be Lieutenant, vice T F N Jones, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant P [illegible] Darbyshire to be Captain, in succession to Major J H Aspinwall, Adjutant of Yeomanry. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated to May 9, 1895, as follows:—H P Travers, vice C Hodgkinson, seconded, and R L C Wilkinson, to complete establishment. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—B G Clay, vice P H Darbyshire, and H H Lamb to complete establishment.

6th Dragoon Guards—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—W J C Butler, Adjutant, to complete establishment, and C K Elworthy, vice E C Bethune, promoted into 16th Lancers. Sec Lieut S R Kirby to be Lieutenant, vice C K Elworthy.

2nd Dragoons—Sec Lieut the Hon R H Lindsay to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

7th Hussars—Qmr and Hon Capt J W Waite retires on retired pay.

9th Lancers—Sec Lieut T M H Kincaid-Smith to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

16th Lancers—Sec Lieut C E St J Harris from 5th Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, vice E F F Osborne, deceased.

20th Hussars—Sec Lieut, A Goring, from the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Second Lieutenant on augmentation.

Coldstream Guards—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—F S Maude vice P A D A Lovell, retired, and C S O Monck, Adjutant, to complete establishment.

Regimental District—Col J Dawson, commanding 83rd Regimental District (the Royal Irish Rifles), is placed on retired pay.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieutenant C S Cowie to be Captain, vice H J Goold Adams, C M G, promoted; Sec Lieut G Gunn to be Lieutenant, vice C S Cowie.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt L E Kiggell is seconded for service on the Staff.

Norfolk Regt—The surname of Capt H J W McK Kennedy is as now and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Sept 17, 1895.

Devonshire Regt—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—W C Anderson, Probationer Indian Staff Crops, vice G Thomas, seconded, and M H Grant, to complete establishment.

Suffolk Regt—Capt C A Clare Deane to be Major, vice W R Routh, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half pay; Lieut C R Fryer to be Captain, in succession to Major W R Routh, appointed to the Staff; Sec Lieut F A P Wilkins to be Lieutenant vice C R Fryer.

Royal Irish Regt—Lieut R G S L Moriarty to be Captain, vice W E S Burch, seconded for service as Adjutant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps; Sec Lieut F M Watkins to be Lieutenant, vice R G S L Moriarty.

Cheshire Regt—Lieut H Smyth, to be Captain, vice C R H Hardy, promoted; Sec Lieut H Hulseberg, to be Lieutenant, vice H. Smyth.

Gloucestershire Regt—Capt H C Cure, D S O, to be Major, vice J H F Jacson, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay.

East Lancashire Regt—Major J F Irwin is placed on retired pay; Sec Lieut J E Green, to be Lieutenant, vice C D Mears, seconded.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Super Capt F M H Marshall to be Captain, vice F J D Gex, appointed Adjutant; Lieut F D Behrend to be Captain, vice B St J De Maarchant, seconded. The following Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—H W Cobb, vice J A C Gibbs, seconded; and L R Acworth, vice F D Behrend.

Royal Sussex Regt—Capt R A Kane, on completion of four years' service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut H R Stirke to be Lieutenant, vice M V Parry, appointed Adjutant.

Dorsetshire Regt—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants;—S J MacTier, vice C A Rowley, promoted; and C Weston, vice S J MacTier, deceased.

Welsh Regt—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—B T Ready to Nov 15, 1894, vice R Lines, seconded, and A Y Cheyne to Jan 1, 1895, vice D G L'E Astley, appointed Adjutant; Sec Lieut L Brandreth to be Lieutenant, vice N T Borton, appointed Adjutant.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Brevet Major A R Thurston, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain in succession to Major A E Mockler Ferryman, Instructor, R M College.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—A R Wallace, to May 17, 1895, vice A J O'Brien, seconded; C H M Bingham, to July 1, 1895, vice G L Parker, promoted; and G L[illegible]ada to July 3, 1895, vice R R Feilden, promoted; Sec Lieut A Burrows to be Lieutenant, vice C E A Jourdain, promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Sergt Major J H Redstone to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Cap. W Hollyer, retired.

Manchester Regt—Lieut Col J A Barlow is placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt C S Harris retires on retired pay.

Highland Light Infantry—Lieut L E Maberly to be Captain in succession to Major J Mitchell-Innes, appointed to the Staff; Sec Lieut R J E S Prentice to be Lieutenant, vice L E Maberly.

Royal Irish Rifles—Sec Lieut D Wilmot-Sitwell to be Lieutenant, vice A H Festing, seconded.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major F S Thornton retires on retired pay; Capt H F M Wilson to be Major, vice F S Thornton; Lieut C J H Spence, from 3rd Gloucester Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A Goring, transferred to 20th Hussars.

Staff Major J. Stacpole, A S C, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General which appointment is substituted for that of an Assistant Adjutant General, in succession to Col F F Goddard, A S C, retired; Major H H Smythe, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Assistant Military Secretary and A D C, to Lieut Gen A G Montgomery Moore, Commanding the Troops in the Dominion of Canada; Lieut Sir T E S Cassley, Bart, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.) to be A D C to Gen Sir R Harrison, K C B, C M G, R E, Commanding the Troops Western District. The following officers to be Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir T F Buxton, Bart, K C M G, Governor and Commander in Chief of South Australia; Capt H J W Guise, the King (Liverpool Regt), and Capt the Hon A E J Henniker-Major 3rd Norfolk Regt.

Army Chaplains Department—The Rev J G Keenan, Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, resigns his commission.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Lieut Col J M'Gann retires on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Dept—The following Conductors, Ordnance Store Corps to be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation:—J Young and J L Costigan.

Army Veterinary Dept—R H Holmes, gent, to be Veterinary Lieutenant, in succession to Vet Major W H Kemp, retired.

Brevet—Lieut Col W Wood, half-pay, to be Colonel.

Memoranda—Major Gen Sir F W E F Forestier Walker K C B, C M G, commanding the force in Egypt, to be Lieut-General, vice S M Wiseman Clarke, C B, retired. Col C J Burnett, C B Assistant Qmr General at Headquarters, to be Major General, vice Sir F W E F Forestier Walker, K C B C M G Col D M Home half pay, is placed on retired pay. Lieut Col (local Colonel in India), H Mellis, C S I, I S C, Insp General of Imperial Service troops in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Lieut. Col H J Knight, half pay retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers—Capt T H Porker, late 4th Hussars having exceeded the limit of age laid down in Article 663, Royal Warrant, July 6, 1895, ceases to be an officer of the Reserve. B Baly, Esq, Captain 6th Royal Irish Rifles, to be Captain

Army Medical Reserve of officers—The promotion to the rank of Surgeon Major of Surg Capt G Middlemiss, M D, is antedated to Oct 30, 1894 The following Surgeon Captains, 1st Bnaff Volunteer Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery), to be Surgeon Majors:—W Fergusson, M D, and W L Stewart, M D, The following officers to be Surgeon-Captain:—Surg-Capt F. W. Grant, M. D, and Surg Lieut W Beddie M B, 1st Bnaff Volunteer Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery); Surg-Capt J Adams, M B 1st Vol Bn the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.) Surg Lieut A B Lyon, M B, 1st Bnaff Volunteer Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery,) to be Surgeon Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—J Ferris, to Champion; H H Dyke, to Comus (Oct 1); C G Drury, to Hood (Oct 10).

Commander—O A Stokes to Pembroke (Oct 1)

Lieutenants—R H Anstruther, T W B Kennedy, A S Littlejohns, H H Smith, J W Farie, and H St G S Olive, to Champion (Oct 10) A E H Marscaux to Stork (Sept 21); W H F Montanaro to Hero (N) (Sept 28), G A Ballard to Sans Pareil W F Benwell to Mersey (Oct. 1) C F Lambart, to Caledonia (Sept 24); F J Evans (A R N R), to Howe (Sept 25).

Sub Lieutenants—C H R Atkinson, to Champion; H E Hillman, to Firebrand (Sept 21).

Midshipmen.—L Menzies, D G Thynne, A D M Cherry, A J M Sarell, E H Jellicoe, J W S Miller, J C G Hughes, and A Bromley, to Champion (Oct 10).

Chief Engineers.—J Lane, to Comus (Oct 1); W W White, to Juno (Sept 23).

Engineers.—H A Gedge, to Phœnix; A W Littlewood, to Algerine (Sept 23).

Assistant-Engineers—P W P Bluett, to Comus (Oct. 1); A E Atkins, to Vivid, additional, and V A A ter Veen, to Niger (Sept 23).

Surgeons—E Corcoran, to Comus (Oct 1); H Carathoon, to Royal Arthur; G T S Stokell, to Research (Sept 24); J Grant to Cambridge (Sept 26); R L Price, to Vivid, additional (Sept 25).

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev T Kane, to Camus; and Rev F Ball, to Calypso (Oct 1).

Staff Paymasters—H S Baskerville, to (Oct 10); C E Byron, to President, additional (Oct 7).

Assistant Paymaster—K S Hay, to Champion (Oct 10); F J Aylen, to Calypso (Sept 25).

Clerk—G H Sweeting, to R N Barracks, Devonport (Sept 25).

Assistant-Clerks—E W L Mainprice and G H B Rogers, to Royal Arthur (Oct 1).

Gunners—G R Cooper, to Comus, (Oct 1); J Jones (a), to Boscawen (Oct 3); W J Pavey, to Champion.

Boatswain—G Robinson, to Comus (Oct 1).

Carpenters—J N Matheson, to Comus (Oct 1); G W Luxon, to Champion; H M Polkinton, to Ruby.

COASTGUARD.

Commanders—L E Dick, at Ramsgate; H G Gray, at Plymouth (Oct 1).

Chief Officers—S Humphrys, at Gosport; W Howell, at Hayling Island (Sept 23).

Admiralty, Sept 18—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surg M O'Brien, M D, has been placed on the Retired List of his rank with a gratuity (Sept 17).

Sept 19—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870, April 30, 1877, and Sept 17 1885, Fleet-Engr G N Hareward Michell has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (Aug 9).

Sept 21—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, and Sept 17, 1885, Fleet Engineer R Harris has been placed on the retired list of his rank. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, and Dec 30, 1881, Staff Engineer G R T Cummings has been placed on the retired list of his rank.

Sept 23—Clerk F C W Griffith has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

SURG.-GEN. JOHN IRVINE, Honorary Physician to the Queen, died on Sept. 21, at his residence in Longridge-road, South Kensington, at the age of sixty-seven. Born in April, 1828, he was educated in Aberdeen and Edinburgh, entered the medical service of the Army in 1849, and during the Indian Mutiny campaign served throughout the operations with Havelock's Column in 1857 in medical charge of Maude's division of the Royal Artillery. For his services with Havelock's Column he was mentioned in despatches, and he received the medal with two clasps and a year's service for the part he took in the campaigns. He reached the rank of Surgeon-General in June, 1883, and was appointed Honorary Physician to the Queen in 1885. In 1886 he took part in the Burma Expedition, receiving a second medal with clasp, and in 1888 was placed on retired pay.

OUR IRON TRADE IN DANGER.

A REMARKABLE REPORT.

THE report of the mission organised by the British Iron Trades Association to inquire into the conditions and methods of iron and steel manufacture in Germany and Belgium is a very remarkable document. The deputation, which was a thoroughly practical one, consisting of employers' and workmen's representatives, have visited within the past few weeks some of the principal works in the countries named. What the British delegates saw and learned abroad was a revelation to them. The foreigners, are, it seems, considerably ahead of us in machinery, while the workmen are better paid and better cared for. In the first part of this interesting story we find an account of a visit to a plate mill:—"In this mill the plates were rolled stamped and straightened by means of an arrangement of screws upon the floor. . . . Take it on the whole, there is 15 per cent. less waste on their plates than we allow in England." In this mill the output is 5½ tons per shift, which employs 72 men. In one branch three times more men were employed than would be employed on the same work in the North of England, and for loading plates the men were paid 1f. per ton, as compared with 5½d. and 7d. in the Middlesborough district, and a delegate states:—"There is no roller in our district getting the output that these men are getting." A very important fact was elicited in the sheet trade, and that was that on their export trade there was a loss. The official told the deputation that "at the export price there was not a works in Belgium held its own or covered its dead cost." At another large works, consisting of blast furnaces, steel works, engineering works, &c., it was found that they were using ore costing 1s. 9d. per ton at the mines—which is less than our royalty rent.

A WORKMEN'S PARADISE.

The firm owning the second largest work in Germany has a savings bank for their workmen, and give four per cent. interest on deposits. They have also hospitals and provision for old age. Some of the workmen have cows and fields and live ten miles from the works, travelling the distance by rail for a few marks per month. The firm employs 9000 men, and the Government taxes and insurance funds for the workmen cost £40,000 per annum, or five per cent. on their capital. The Government will not allow boys under fourteen years of age to be employed, and practically no boys are employed. The output of the furnaces is 130 tons per day each, and at each furnace nineteen men are employed. Those who take the place of the regular men on the Sundays are paid fifty per cent. extra, and all workmen on high holidays get fifty per cent. extra. The company own a large number of workmen's dwellings. Twelve marks a month is the rent of a house with four rooms and a small garden. For single men the company provide barracks, and charge 1s 6d per month for the beds. After viewing this department one of the delegates said, "We have nothing to fear. When we take the number of men in each department and the wages paid in the North of England, there is nothing to fear. But if there is nothing to fear in the blast furnace department, we come badly out when the sheet-rolling mills are compared.

WONDERFUL WORK.

After going through the sheet mill one of the delegates—an employer—said, "We were specially struck with the splendid finish of the sheets. . . As practical men we could not have believed in the probability of rolling sheets so thin with so good a surface, and with practically no waste. We were more than surprised, both at the mode of working and at the sheets produced, and we could not have believed it possible for such splendid results with so little labour. It would be absolutely impossible to produce sheets in such a quantity and of such an appearance with the appliances we have at our disposal." . . . "As a practical man, said another delegate, "I must admit that I never saw anything like it, and could not have believed it possible unless I had seen it with my own eyes. There is a danger to the Midland district, unless we can by some means increase our output, develop our machinery, and bring our sheets to greater perfection." Another delegate, a gentleman connected with the best works in sheets in the Midland, said, "The mode of procedure that is carried on there is so different from anything I have seen carried on in Staffordshire that it will revolutionise the whole mode of working the sheets; we shall have to begin and learn again."

THE JAPANESE ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

IT is stated that the Japanese Government have ordered 800 miles of submarine cable from the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, this, it is understood, being intended for effecting telegraphic communication between Japan and Formosa. The Japanese Government have determined to lay this cable themselves, and it will be shipped to them in sealed tanks by chartered ships. They are (it is added) having a cable ship built in this country. The large orders which the Japanese have recently placed with English firms for railway and other machinery have (says the "Westminster Gazette") not been unnoticed on the other side of the Channel:—

Writing in the "Debats," M. Georges Michel says this is a beneficent manna which will cotinue to fall upon English industry for long years to come. Doubtless, he adds, England is forging arms which will one day be turned against herself, but other nations would be glad to take her place if she declined the Japanese orders, and she would then have no present compensation for the increased dangers of the future. This M. Michel observed, is precisely the position of France and he raises the question why none of the orders which have gone to London and Glasgow were placed with French manufacturers. Was it because the French merchants were wanting in initiative or failed to foresee the coming movement in Japan—or was it owing to any default on the part of the French Government in giving them the necessary information to enable them to profit by it? M. Michel leaves his question unanswered, but some Englishmen would no doubt be inclined to reply that the answer is to be found in Lord Rosebery's policy of non-interference when Japan sought to enjoy the fruits of her Manchurian campaign.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	12	0 p.m.	*137	35
Teheran	13	10	38 a.m.	...	25
Suez	13	3	50 a.m.	...	18

* By post over interrupted section.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 13th October, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	1
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	26	...	1

Condy's Fluid
Used in all Hospitals.
MARVELLOUS AS
GARGLE, LOTION, INJECTION
For Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Confinements, and the cure of all Discharges. Also Snake Bites.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION ! CAUTION !!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs,
Influenza, and
SORE THROAT.
It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.
Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell,Mass.,U.S.A.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.
Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, 16 Green Street, Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

H. & F. PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free on application to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
Sole Agents in the East for H. & F. PERRINS, London.
"THE LYNX" MILITARY BINOCULAR.
Price, including Substantial Solid Leather Regulation Case, Rs. 58.

"The Lynx" Military Binocular combines all the essential qualities of a good Military Glass—high power, portability clearness of vision, and LARGE FIELD OF VIEW. It is specially manufactured to meet the Requirements of Officers of the Indian Military Forces. The body of the Binocular being all hard metal, it is well adapted for rough usage in the field. It is also fitted with graduated bars for adjusting the Glasses to the user's width of face.

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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to give me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "eructation," and the most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles, only.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of all sorts and conditions of men into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 11/-.
AGENTS Messrs. Wagle & Co., 2, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

GOLD & Co's.

BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all the Bombay British Merchants

NOTICES.

DISINFECT WITH
"SANITAS"
DISINFECTING
POWDER
DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates by slow evaporation the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.
1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.
PRICE OF THIS TIN,
1/-
THE SANITAS CO., LTD.,
THREE COLT LANE,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.
"Sanitas" is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.
"Sanitas" now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.
"Sanitas" has met with wide recognition and approval."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.
Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this Paper, or to
BATHGATE & CO., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
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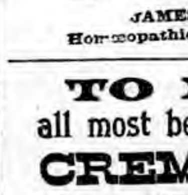
TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
"Have found it very good indeed"



For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.
disappear as if by magic.
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GOUT
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FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
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FOR THE
FLOORING OF CHURCHES,
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ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.
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PRICES:—
Single, 14., 18., and 21s.
Double, 26s., 30s., and 33s.
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
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All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

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PRINTED
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DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

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Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "**OLD**" **Trade Mark**, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **W. J. F. TOMLINSON.**

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at **4s. 6d. and 11s.** each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. **MELLIN'S FOOD** supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into **A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.**

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co
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55 YEARS OF SUCCESS.
GREAT PRIZE
International Exhibition,
Lyons, 1894.

58 AWARDS.
2 GOLD MEDALS,
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DE RICQLÈS

VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Jv Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
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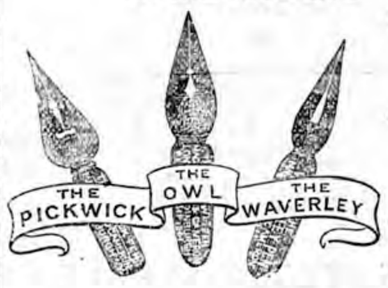
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.



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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

CARLTON WHISKEY — RICHD MATHEWS & Co'S — TRADE MARK

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

DR DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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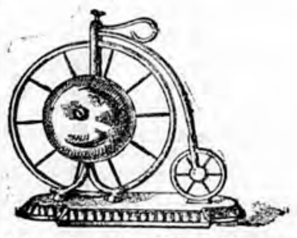

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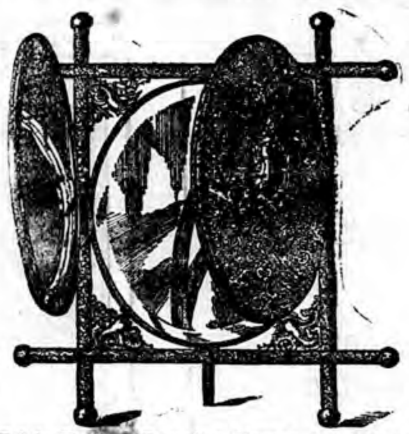

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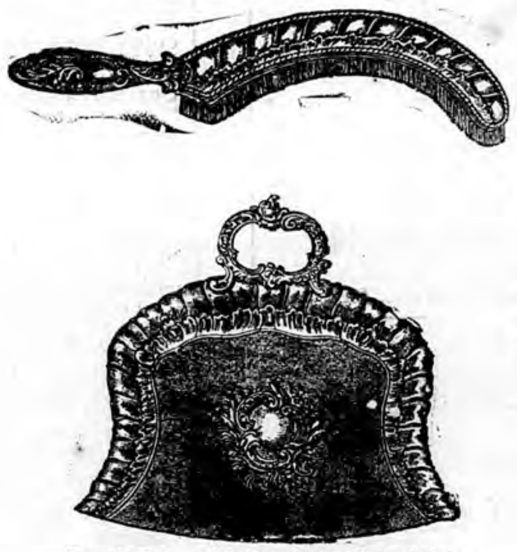

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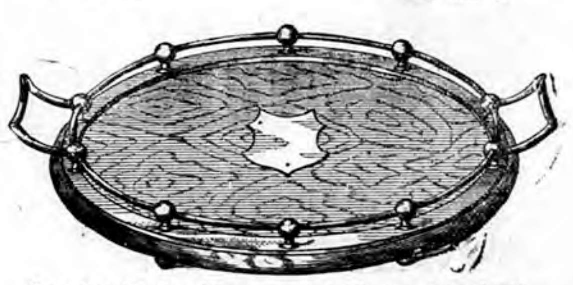

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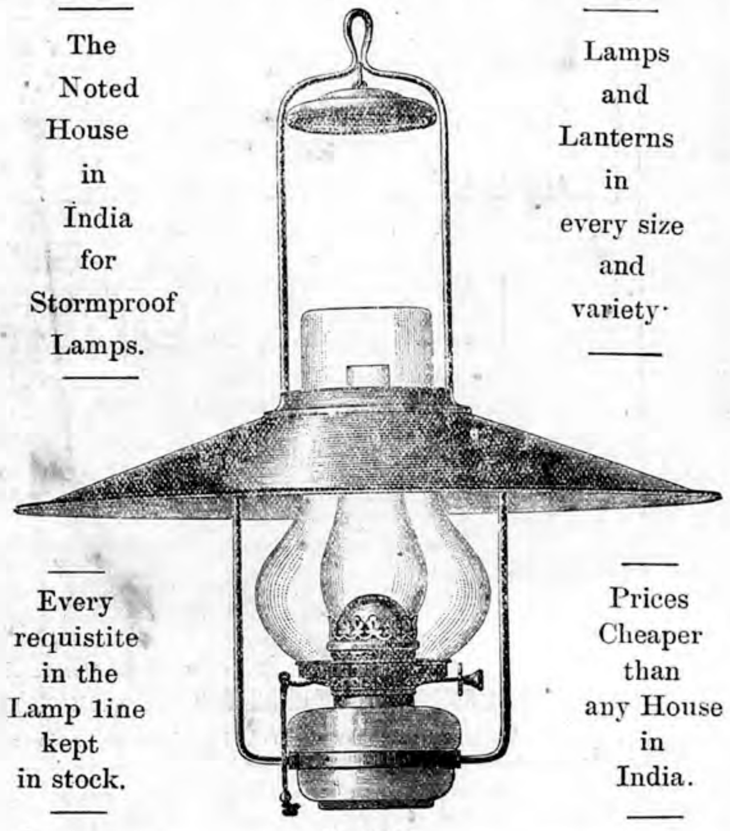

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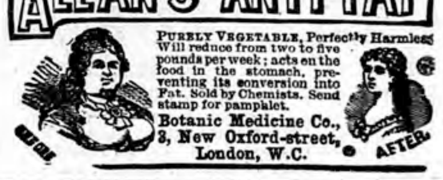

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